



HIGH-POWERED SCIENCE — The Swedish photographer Lennart Nilsson used an electron scan microscope to take a high-resolution photograph of a mosquito biting human skin.

U.S. Investigators Find Illegal Aliens Get Government Housing Subsidies

By Robert Pear
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — Preliminary reports by congressional investigators strongly suggest that substantial numbers of illegal aliens receive federal housing subsidies: hundreds of thousands of them wait months or years for assistance.
The Department of Housing and Urban Development has taken the position that "there is no basis for inquiring into the status of persons applying for federal housing subsidies."
Rep. Smith, executive director of the Housing Authority of Los Angeles, said recently that his agency used to ask applicants, "Is each of your household a citizen or legal resident of the United States?" However, he said in an interview, the question was eliminated last year after federal housing officials told him that it violated "rights laws."
The issue is one illustration of the difficulty of defining the legal status of illegal aliens, whose numbers were recently estimated by the U.S. Bureau at 3.5 million to 6 million.
In 5 States
Texas, there has been extensive litigation over the entitlement of illegal alien children to a free public education, while elsewhere counties are pressing the federal government for help in paying the costs of providing health care for illegal aliens.
Los Angeles officials report that every five patients admitted county hospital is an illegal alien. They said it cost \$91 million to provide hospital services to illegal aliens in the fiscal year 1978.
Investigators from the General Accounting Office, an investigative agency of Congress, found that "there are substantial numbers of illegal

aliens in federally assisted housing projects."
Federal housing officials said they could not estimate the total number of illegal aliens receiving subsidies because applicants were not asked about their citizenship or immigration status.
Rep. Wayne R. Grisham, R-Calif., has introduced a bill to prohibit illegal aliens from receiving federal housing assistance. "I see no reason why assistance should be provided to illegal aliens to the detriment of otherwise eligible low-income families," he said.
Housing officials say that in almost every part of the country they are inundated with applications when they announce the availability of subsidies. The officials say that housing assistance is available to less than 20 percent of those who need it.
The officials said that the value of subsidies varied from city to city but that some families might receive as much as \$100,000 in rent subsidies over 25 years. Under the basic subsidy program, the federal government pays the difference between the fair-market rent and what a tenant can afford to pay.
The authority to control immigration, to admit or exclude aliens, is vested exclusively in the federal government. Federal and local officials may not discriminate against citizens or permanent resident aliens on the basis of national origin, and the Fifth and 14th Amendments to the Constitution guarantee "due process of law" and "equal protection of the laws" to any "person" in the United States, not just to citizens.
The high court said in 1971 that states could not deny welfare benefits to legal aliens or impose a residency requirement because in so doing they would encroach on the exclusive federal power over immigration.
But the federal government may impose such restrictions, according to the Supreme Court, which in 1976 upheld a rule denying Medicare benefits to aliens who had not lived in the United States for at least five years.

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'Undesirable' Refugees
Washington Post Service
NAPLES, Fla. — Vice President Bush says the Reagan administration would like to send the "undesirable" Cuban refugees back to Fidel Castro if there is a "humane and credible way of doing it."
Responding to questions from reporters here Saturday night on the first stop of a four-day political swing through Florida, Mr. Bush took a hard line on the Cuban refugee question that has agitated public opinion in this state and others where last year's wave of immigrants have settled.
Told by a reporter that Florida Gov. Bob Graham, a Democrat, is advocating "returning Cuban undesirables to Cuba," Mr. Bush said, "He's not alone... Why should the United States have inflicted on it, not legitimate refugees fleeing Castro tyranny, but people who are pushed out of the jails and put on boats to come to this country? It's totally unreasonable."
Moslem Rebels Raid Town in Philippines
United Press International
ZAMBOANGA, Philippines — Moslem rebels armed with automatic rifles and grenade launchers attacked a southern Philippine town Monday, killing two children and wounding nine others, authorities reported. Militiamen shot to death three of the rebels.
Guerrillas of the separatist Moro National Liberation Front claimed that they carried out the attack.

Israel Viewed as 7th In World Arms Sales

By Drew Middleton
New York Times Service
NEW YORK — The rapidly expanding Israeli arms industry now ranks seventh among the world's exporters of weapons and defense-related equipment with sales for the year ending April 1 amounting

to about \$1.3 billion, a 40 percent increase over those of the previous year, according to a British military publication.
The publication Defense Attache suggests that one reason for the success of Israel's exports is that many of the weapons are "combat proven." Another, the London publication said, is a high technological standard.
Superpowers' Exports
American and other analysts believe that the expansion of the Israeli arms industry has a significant influence on the balance of power in the Middle East. No potential Arab adversary has a comparable arms production capacity; in a war, they must rely on support from the United States, France, Britain or the Soviet Union.
The two superpowers dominate arms exports. Although many Soviet deals are secret, it is estimated that the United States and the Soviet Union are responsible for 75 percent of the trade.
Israel's arms industry, analysts said, would give it an initial advantage in another Arab-Israeli war. But they added that modern warfare's appetite for military resources is so great, as the 1973 conflict demonstrated, that in a war lasting more than three weeks Israel would probably have to turn to the United States for resupply. This would be especially true, they suggested, for precision-guided missiles to be used against tanks and planes.
Israel's sources added, it is not self-sufficient in weaponry. The air force depends on the American F-15 fighter for defense of its air space. Israel's uneasiness over the American agreement to furnish long-range fuel tanks and air-to-air missiles for Saudi Arabia's F-15s reflects a fear that the planes would erode Israel's presumed command of the air.
The Kfir C-2 fighter-bomber, the second version of the Kfir, is

NEWS ANALYSIS

the weapon system that has attracted the most attention from foreign buyers. Mexico, Bolivia and Colombia are reported to be interested in it. The basic airframe is similar to that of the French Mirage V, and the engine is made by General Electric.

A new fighter, the Lavie, is to enter service at the end of this decade to replace 80 Kfirs and 200 American A-4 Skyhawks now flying. But Israel's economic difficulties have made it difficult to pay for the plane. Development of the Lavie, including four prototypes, would cost about \$900 million in 1980 dollars. An additional expense would be construction of a plant to produce an American engine for the new aircraft.

The most versatile and innovative weapon produced by Israel is the Merkava, or Charot, tank, which in special circumstances would go into action carrying five infantrymen. But the Merkava has been built for Israel's special environmental and geographic requirements, and the tank is probably the weapon least attractive to foreign buyers. Another factor is that every major Western military power is already deep into production of a new tank and is seeking foreign purchasers.

First Merkava Tanks

The first Merkava tanks were deployed in 1979. It is a costly weapon for a country having serious economic problems. An expert put the price at \$1.07 million apiece, and Defense Attache said that 23.8 percent of its equipment is imported.
American tank experts said that although the Merkava has sufficient armor and armament, they had some doubts about its mobility compared with the new American XM-1 Abrams tank. But the Israelis are confident that the Merkava can outmaneuver and outfight the Soviet T-72s of the Syrian Army, now regarded as the most powerful Arab force.
Another Israeli weapon that has found favor with foreign buyers is the Soltam 155mm howitzer. Israeli sources said that it had been sold to five other countries.
The Uzi submachine gun was the first Israeli weapon to be sold widely overseas. Israel Military Industries is now promoting the Galil assault rifle, which Defense Attache reported "continues to progress in international markets, with sales to a number of countries."

Chinese Find Burial Ground Of Dinosaurs

United Press International
PEKING — Chinese archaeologists have discovered what they believe could be the world's largest burial pit for dinosaurs in the Sichuan Basin of south central China, newspapers said Monday.
The dinosaur fossils, dating from 150 million years ago, were found near Zigong, 90 miles southeast of the provincial capital of Chengdu, the newspapers said.
Since 1979, more than 200 crates of fossil weighing up to 40 tons have been unearthed. Among the finds are four dinosaur heads and eight sets of relatively complete skeletons of the giant reptiles.

Marchais' Party Assails Socialists On Pravda Piece

Reuters
PARIS — France's Communist Party accused the country's Socialist Party Monday of being behind a plot to convince Frenchmen that the Soviet Union supports President Valery Giscard d'Estaing in his bid for re-election next month.
The Communists, whose leader, Georges Marchais, is also a candidate, said there had been deliberate misinterpretation of an article by the Soviet party daily Pravda that described Mr. Giscard d'Estaing as a "restrained and careful politician."
Two left-of-center Paris dailies, Le Matin and Le Quotidien de Paris, during the weekend carried headlines that read, respectively, "Elections — Brezhnev Chooses Giscard" and "Brezhnev Votes for Giscard."
A French Communist Politburo statement said: "The Pravda article makes judgments that we do not share. But it is intellectual and political dishonesty to claim that Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev is calling on Frenchmen to vote for Giscard."
The RPR Gaullist party, whose leader, Jacques Chirac, is a main challenger, claimed the Pravda article demonstrated Moscow's wish for France to be ruled by "a weak president." Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's supporters said the Pravda article was purely a journalistic account and did not constitute an incursion into French political life.

Japanese Cabinet Official Rebukes Soviet Diplomats

By Sam Jameson
Los Angeles Times Service
TOKYO — Chief Cabinet Secretary Kiichi Miyazawa said Monday that Soviet diplomats "creeping around within their own small circle" have no understanding of Japan's open society and have adopted misguided policies toward Tokyo.
Mr. Miyazawa, who is in charge of coordinating Cabinet activities, issued the unusual criticism after a meeting on Sunday between Foreign Minister Masayoshi Ito and Soviet Ambassador Dmitri S. Polyansky. Mr. Miyazawa disclosed Monday that Mr. Polyansky had asked to meet in secret with Premier Zenko Suzuki.
"Japan is not the kind of country in which the premier must meet secretly with the ambassador of a foreign country, nor is it a country in which such a thing can be done," he said.
Mr. Miyazawa, who was speaking to Japanese newsmen, cited the request for a secret meeting as an example of what he called "misdirected" Soviet policies toward Japan.
"Indeed, it is difficult to cite a Soviet policy toward Japan which is not misdirected," he said.
"Japan is an open society. Making contacts [with Japan] with a more open attitude would seem to be of great value, considering the importance of relations between our two countries," Mr. Miyazawa said.
The Cabinet secretary said the Soviet Union had assembled a superior staff at its embassy in Tokyo but "they creep around within

their own small circle, refraining from joining Japan's open society, and therefore, I presume, they do not understand the way things are done in Japan."
He also criticized Mr. Polyansky for pressing for a meeting with Japan's premier when Japan's ambassador in Moscow "can't even meet Foreign Minister [Andrej A.] Gromyko, much less Chairman [Leonid I.] Brezhnev."
Mr. Miyazawa said Ambassador Polyansky would not be granted a meeting with Premier Suzuki next week as Sunday's meeting with Foreign Minister Ito had "terminated" the business the Soviet Union wished to raise with Japan.
That business was an appeal by Mr. Polyansky for Japan and the Soviet Union to entangle economic, cultural and other exchanges to promote a "spirit of trust." Mr. Ito rejected the request, saying that the Soviet Union must first drop its refusal to discuss the return of four northern islands to Japan that Russian forces seized in 1945.
On Monday Mr. Suzuki repeated Japan's insistence that Moscow open negotiations on the issue of the northern islands. Mr. Suzuki declared in parliament that he was willing to meet with Mr. Brezhnev — but only if the Soviet Union agreed to talk about the return of the islands.

Basque Kidnapper Escapes

The Associated Press
SAN SEBASTIAN, Spain — A municipal policeman kidnapped early Monday by a gunman alleged to be a member of the Basque separatist organization ETA escaped unharmed from his abductor hours later, police said, and the kidnapper was caught.
Police said that Manuel Moral Pezo, 35, in a phone call to the mayor of Bergara, a town near his abductor at Santa Cruz de Campezo, a town about 100 kilometers south of Bergara. The police later arrested Basque student Segundo Angel Garcia Cagido, 20, in Aroos, a town in the Navarre province.

Arizona Better After Transplant

United Press International
STANFORD, Calif. — Mary Gohlke, the world's only living heart-lung transplant patient, was reported to be steadily improving Monday, but doctors said she would probably remain in intensive care for at least a month. Her condition was still listed as critical but stable.
A Stanford University Medical Center spokeswoman said Mrs. Gohlke, 45, who was able to "sit up in a chair for brief periods and walk a few steps" Sunday, was breathing on her own and was able to talk with relatives and watch some television.
Mrs. Gohlke, a newspaper advertising executive from Mesa, Ariz., received the heart and lungs of a 15-year-old accident victim, Robert Smith, in a four-hour operation last Monday. She was the first patient to receive a transplanted heart and lungs together in more than a decade. In three previous attempts, the longest survivor lived 23 days.

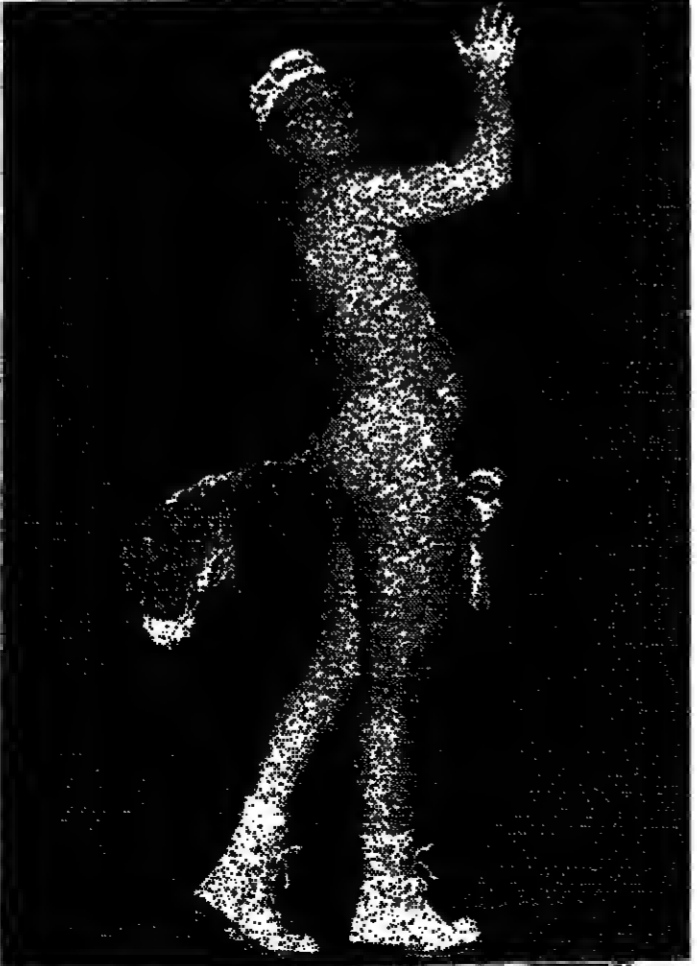
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Candidate Coluche Exits Stage Left, Must Return Stage Center, Beaming

By Carolyn Lesch
The Associated Press
PARIS — It was billed as a news event, but the gathering they turned out to be a court case for the king of French comedy to announce that he is still a candidate for president.
The comedian, best known by his name Coluche, had defied Sunday that he was ending his bizarre election campaign. He only said that because I wanted a lot of journalists here, said the comedian as he stepped onto the stage of the theater he performs nightly.
The comedy play was a success. About 150 French and foreign journalists sat before him in the theater, and the clicking sound of cameras was constant.
As a turnout that rivaled the presidential election, the comedian apparently did not have, though, is enough to be listed as an official candidate. To become an official candidate, presidential hopefuls must obtain signatures before the March 17 from 500 of 43,000 officials around the nation.
The comedian's political careers span decades. He has been arrested, but he is not a criminal. He is a comedian, dressed in his trademark yellow tennis shoes, wearing overalls and sporting a

brightly painted red nose, was asked whom he would support if he fails to make it into the runoff election.
"Perhaps Pompidou," he replied, speaking of the former French president who died in 1974.
He added that if President Valery Giscard d'Estaing were re-

elected to another seven-year term he "would ask for political asylum in Belgium."
When asked about what he would do about France's unemployment rate, which now stands at 7.3 percent, Coluche swallowed his pizza and said, "That is not a question for a clown with a red nose."



French comedian Coluche, who announced that he was giving up his presidential campaign and later reversed himself, saluted crowds at an earlier appearance wearing only the tricolor ribbon and feathers of France's national symbol, the rooster.

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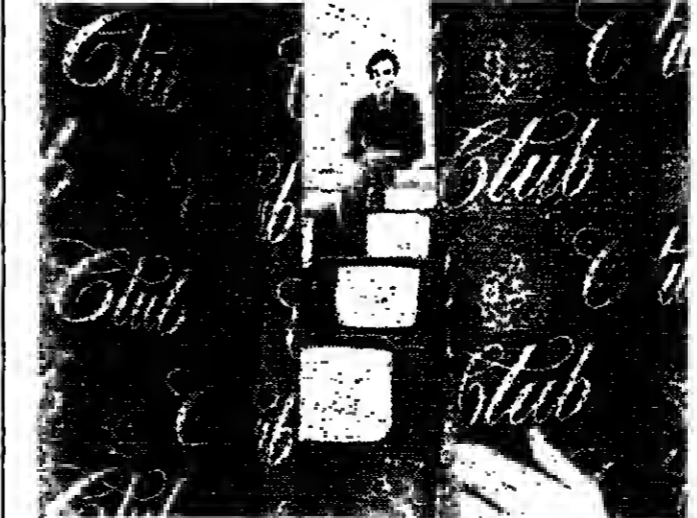
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A Classic Hostage Dilemma

The 13-day hijacking and hostage-taking ordeal just played out in Pakistan, Afghanistan and Syria was unique like every act of terrorism. The similarities between this and other incidents are more striking than the differences, but because there are always differences, no programmed response is possible. There is also the element of unpredictability in all such fast-moving situations. No one could have foreseen that this particular drama would end with both the hijackers and the released Pakistani prisoners under guard in Damascus hotel rooms.

But the positive outcome does not prove that Pakistan was right to release the prisoners. If Libya had given haven to the hijackers as expected, it would have provided another precedent for the effectiveness of international terrorism as a political tool. And if Pakistan had not given in, chances are the hijackers would have carried out their threat to blow up the plane with more than a hundred passengers and crew members on board. It was the classic dilemma of all hostage situations: Should innocent lives be sacrificed to prevent future acts of terrorism?

The answer, as unsatisfactory as it may seem, is sometimes yes and sometimes no. The United States was right, for example, not to back down from its unwillingness to compromise national honor to gain the release of its diplomatic hostages in Iran. If it had done so, U.S. vulnerability to blackmail would have been clearly demonstrated. The potential consequences are not pleasant to contemplate. Besides, the diplomats were in less clear danger of losing their lives. In the case of Pakistan, the question was different. Should it release its own political prisoners to save the lives of innocent people, many of whom were not Pakistani? Given the circum-

stances, it, too, seems to have made the right choice.

There is another question, though, which is not so easily answered. Was there a Soviet connection? There is some evidence that the hijackers were supplied with additional arms by the Soviet-backed government in Kabul. There have also been reports of links between the hijackers and the PLO as well as the master terrorist, Carlos. Both the PLO and Carlos are tied to an international terrorist network in which the Soviet Union plays a central role. In apparent contradiction of any theory of Soviet involvement, though, is the refusal of the Soviet-backed Libyan regime to accept the hijackers.

Pakistan has left it up to Syria to decide what to do with both the prisoners and the hijackers. The former, presumably, will be returned to the jail whence they came. But the Syrians are purported to have given the hijackers "certain assurances" about their future. Is Syria bound to honor those assurances? Unlike the United States hargain with Iran, which involved the guarantees and good offices of Algeria and several other countries, this deal would seem to have no such international implications. There may be political implications, of course, especially if there is a Soviet connection. Syria is unlikely to send the hijackers back to Pakistan if the Soviet Union is opposed to it.

In principle, though, a deal of this kind, made under the threat of murder, has neither moral nor legal standing. Irrespective of one's opinion about who is right and who is wrong in the political battle between Pakistani Prime Minister Zia ul-Haq and the followers of the late Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, terrorists should be brought to justice.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

The CIA at Home

It was disquieting to learn the other day that a CIA-led task force has proposed removing many current restraints on collecting information on Americans — on Americans, moreover, neither accused nor suspected of committing any crime. But the disclosure, in a leak, did seem to have a positive effect. The agency's deputy director, Adm. Bobby Ray Inman, promptly held a press conference and disavowed key elements of the draft proposal. He then reaffirmed his opposition before the Senate Intelligence Committee, reassuring the oversight group that "the job of the CIA is abroad" and describing the leaked report as merely a "third-level working staff paper."

Whatever its "level," the draft appears to have originated among political and intelligence circles either unfamiliar or unhappy with the process of executive-congressional-agency consultation by which intelligence guidelines have been fashioned through the Ford and Carter years. Adm. Inman has been a valuable participant in that process, and that is presumably why he reacted to the leak as he did. He is well placed to tell whether there is any merit to the complaints, amounting to an article of faith in some conservative quarters, that an excessive concern for the niceties of civil liberties has shackled the nation's intelligence services.

In fact, most Americans do appear to agree that the intelligence agencies should be strengthened. The relevant question is how. The leaked proposal represents an unfounded claim to set the CIA up in the field of domestic counterintelligence. It raises the specter of the 1980s' anti-terrorist equivalent of "Operation Chaos," the CIA's justly criticized compilation of files on 300,000 allegedly anti-war persons and organizations during the Vietnam War. Only recently, furthermore, FBI Director William Webster assured Congress that his agency did not need to have the existing FBI guidelines relaxed in order to deal effectively with terrorists and foreign agents in this country.

CIA professionals do have an interest in

continuing their collective recovery from years of past scandals, personnel upheavals and altered mandates. But surely the CIA has more important work than heading back in the direction of "Operation Chaos." CIA counterintelligence and anti-terrorist operations abroad need to be strengthened, and collection and analysis procedures need to be improved to provide more reliable intelligence to the president and his chief foreign policy advisers.

Fortunately, Adm. Inman left no doubt of his resistance, and of the resistance of CIA Director William J. Casey, to the proposals in the staff paper. The admiral had no hesitation in arguing that certain constraints governing the actions of intelligence agents in this field might have to be reviewed in order to deal with specific terrorist threats. But he put the CIA's "old boys," and others so minded, on notice that he does not support an attempt to restore the good old days of widespread surveillance, surreptitious entries, infiltration of suspected organizations and other covert operations — at least now in the United States. He thought it would not be "likely" that the final draft of any new executive order governing CIA behavior would sanction such practices.

The admiral displayed admirable and, one hopes, contagious sensitivity to civil liberties concerns. At the same time, he complained that the draft report had been leaked by someone from the "cottage industry" of intelligence agency oversight that has "grown up" in Congress and in the Justice Department. One can understand how an intelligence official might feel about leaks. Yet Adm. Inman and other thoughtful professionals have reason to know that in recent years they have often been hetter served by "cottage industry" overseers than by some of the CIA's own complacent and nostalgic hands. The wish-list draft that circulated last week suggests that some people have not properly absorbed the experience of the past decade.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

El Salvador: Slender Chance

Just conceivably there may eventually, before the year is out, be a possibility of negotiation. It is a slender chance now, for both government and opposition will have to repair the schisms in their own ranks first. But somehow — through Panama, through West Germany — it should be pursued. All this suggests that the international reactions of the past few weeks have been slightly off the point. A second Vietnam? Not likely, and in any case inherently improbable. A threat to detente? Not on the cards, since the Russians have shown no desire to be involved.

But while developments in El Salvador have clearly not worried the Russians, President Reagan's banding of them has significantly alarmed U.S. friends and allies.

What, for example, will happen when there is a crisis that more directly affects the interests of Western Europe? Fortunately, perhaps, the present crisis has been postponed. There is time for reflection, for consideration of the situation on the ground. May it be used by the new U.S. administration to eschew the rhetoric of the hustings and to examine more critically the fragile and complex nature of the world we all share.

— From the Guardian (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago March 17, 1906

DURBAN, South Africa — Anxiety still exists in the Umsinga district. It is reported that a native Induna, after warning a local clergyman of impending danger, fled from fear of arrest. He and his armed followers are hiding in inaccessible areas on the Buffalo River. The chief Umduhula, of Rorke's Drift, has unaccountably called up and armed the majority of his men, collected the women, children and stock of his tribe, and taken up a position in the neighborhood. From Antwerp comes a report in the Tribune Congolaise that the Belgian steamer Roi des Belges has been lost in the waters of the Upper Congo, with all on board, both Europeans and natives.

Fifty Years Ago March 17, 1931

BERLIN — News of the arrest of three men, said by the police to be members of the Hitler party, on a charge of assassinating Alderman Ernest Hennig, a Hamburg Communist leader, caused tumultuous scenes in the Reichstag and has lent a new impulse to the virulent countrywide struggle between the Fascists and anti-Fascists. Alderman Hennig was shot and killed while riding in a Hamburg-bound bus, on his way back from a meeting of Communists in the village of Ohsenwerder. The three men declare the perpetration of the crime during a period of temporary aberration and decided to shoot only after entering the bus and recognizing Mr. Hennig.



Spooked by Giant Carriers and B-1s

By Stansfield Turner

WASHINGTON — If the military received the green light and all the money it needed for the B-1 and another giant aircraft carrier today, it would be five to six years before we saw the B-1 and seven to 10 years before the carrier came on line. In the meantime, we would be making operational decisions not for today, but for 10, 20, even 40 years from today. We can't let ourselves be emotionally carried away by the vision of what we will need in 2020 — the useful life of these systems. We must have the courage to be bold and act on the hard evidence of where military weapons are today. If we are to remain strong and build the kind of military we will need in the coming years, we must begin to modify the kind of aircraft and aircraft carriers we build today in rather dramatic ways.

Obsolete

The manned bomber, be it a B-1 or a carrier-borne aircraft, is designed to penetrate the enemy's defenses and deliver a weapon close to a target. However, this tactic is being made obsolete today by technology that enables the enemy to better defend against bombers. Satellite sensors can pick up data, which in turn can be rapidly processed and then sent around the world instantaneously by digital data transmission. The result will be near-instantaneous detection of the bomber as it penetrates enemy defenses, the immediate calculation of how to intercept it and the dispatch of smart guided missiles to pursue it relentlessly to destruction.

The technologies we are counting on to help us defend our bombers are lagging way behind. The newly disclosed Stealth technology may extend the aircraft's ability to penetrate the enemy's defenses, but it is too early to judge just what operational applications Stealth will have. But this uncertainty raises the question of whether we would want to use manned penetrating aircraft even if their vulnerability were reduced.

Technical sensors can also be used to detect the targets we want to attack, whether they are fixed or moving. The same processing and data relay can provide that data to a command center far from the battlefield, where it can be evaluated more accurately and more dispassionately than it can by pilots whose missions and skins are on the line. The data flow from the command center can then be used to launch a weapon to be launched from well outside the battle zone and can control that weapon precisely to its target.

Proud Tradition

It is a long and proud tradition to place a man in an aircraft over the target. But it is a dying tradition, and pride should not stand in the way of doing the job better and more safely. The risks to the pilot are unreasonable, and the probability of hitting the target less than with a remotely controlled system.

We will still need bombers. But without the requirement for large, complex aircraft that can penetrate sophisticated defenses, a standoff variety can be built smaller and more simply, and we will be able to afford more of them.

The giant aircraft carrier, not only its penetrating bomber, is also a dying breed. At \$3.5 billion for one ship — no aircraft — it is too expensive. At 100,000 tons and 1,000 feet in length, it is a sitting duck. With the fleet limited to a total of 12 or 13, they must be carefully rationed, so often they are not where we would like them to be. Like the manned bomber, the trends of technology are all making the giant aircraft carrier obsolete.

The extant Cruise missile will permit carrier planes to also stand off and fire at a distant target. The V-STOL, now being used extensively by the Marines and the Russians, is also a reality. Between the Cruise missile, V-STOL and the technology that helps each do its job, the aircraft carrier too can shrink in size and cost, and many more ships can become carriers of at least a few aircraft.

If we proceed with the giant aircraft carrier and the B-1 over the years ahead, when the trends of technology are strongly against them, we will find ourselves poorer both in treasure and in defense.

We will have neither the funds nor the motivation to pursue the coming alternative systems as vigorously as we must. We will feel safe because, if the chips are ever down, military commanders will withhold carriers from zones of high threat and curtail use of B-1s near the big, important, well-defended targets. The dollar cost, the blow to the nation's prestige and the loss to our total military inventory would be just too great to risk losing even one carrier or a few B-1s.

Above all, we must avoid becoming embroiled in all the detailed arguments about the qualities of these two systems. Their qualities, as exceptional as they may be, are not bargains if they exceed our needs — if we can do the same job better for less. Our focus must be on the end product. Can they do what needs to be done better than other systems? The evidence clearly says no.

Technologies to defeat the B-1 and the supercarrier are outdistancing technologies that can be used to defend them. And new technologies offer far better alternatives.

In 1869, the Wampanoag was a steam-driven warship that could go twice as fast as any sailing warship afloat, and because it was propelled by a steam engine, it was not subject to the vagaries of the wind. It surely was a naval tactician's dream. Unfortunately, naval officers did not see it that way. Instead, they rejected it as something too revolutionary, degrading its profound differences from ships in use at the time, not its performance. It was averred that if sailors did not have to climb the rigging in wind and storm, they would grow soft and would pale in the face of battle! In 1869, the Navy dropped Wampanoag from the fleet. Another ship of its equal was not commissioned for almost 30 years.

It took a long time for the country to recognize that the Wampanoag was the wave of the future and that the beloved and battle-tested sailing ship was an anachronism. We cannot today afford to remain sentimentally attached to manned, penetrating bombers and to large ships of any description for their own sake. Both are just too vulnerable, and growing more so by the day.

There is an understandable national concern that we are not keeping up with the Russians in military competition. We will certainly have to spend more on defense to correct that. But, more important, we must spend it with all the leverage our advanced technological base and our inherent ingenuity will give us.

Adm. Turner, formerly director of the CIA, wrote this article for The Washington Post.

On Getting Along With Allies

By Stephen Klaidman

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration has completed its first set of high-level consultations with key European allies and it seems, on balance, to have gone well. State Department and Pentagon officials have expressed satisfaction privately as well as publicly with the visits of the French and West German foreign ministers and the British prime minister.

They seemed especially pleased at the West European rejection of Soviet leader Leonid I. Brezhnev's offer of a moratorium on deployment of theater nuclear weapons, in which the Soviet Union has a clear advantage over NATO. Everyone seemed to agree that this was one of many Brezhnev efforts to drive a wedge between the United States and its allies, and they weren't having it.

Although there are differences between Washington and Bonn — for example, on how far talks with the Soviet Union on theater nuclear arms should be allowed to proceed without linking them to the SALT process — there is general agreement that they can go forward independently, at least for a while.

NATO Talks

In fact, a meeting of NATO's Special Committee Group has been scheduled for March 31 in Brussels to discuss how to proceed on both tracks — construction and deployment of U.S. missiles in Western Europe and U.S.-Soviet talks on limiting medium-range ballistic missiles in Europe.

Another area of substantial agreement, if not total identity of views, is policy toward Poland should the Soviet Union invade. With major Warsaw Pact exercises scheduled to be held on Polish territory later this month, one high-ranking State Department official put it this way: "There are some who would do more and some who would do less. But the general attitude is that some fairly tough

things will have to be done. I think everyone will be surprised at how the alliance will work together."

The United States and the Europeans are also in accord on rolling over Poland's \$25 billion in hard-currency debts, at least in the short term. There is neither agreement nor disagreement on long-term support for the Polish economy, though, because no one is quite sure what to do about that.

Even on El Salvador, a point of real friction before the visits of Margaret Thatcher, Jean Francois-Poncet and Hans-Dietrich Genscher, there seems to have been some accommodation, with most of the accommodating coming from the Europeans, in part because the Europeans didn't ask for too much. The Europeans sought and got a clarification of the U.S. view of the political process in El Salvador and a de-emphasis, at least in public, of the U.S. military role there.

That doesn't mean there are no problems, though. In at least three areas, the potential exists for real interalliance scraps. The sharpest conflict is likely to come over the Middle East.

In recent public statements, Britain, France and the United States have done their best to emphasize recognition of each other's interests in the area, the genuine accomplishment of the Camp David peace agreement between Israel and Egypt and the will to work together. But there are fundamental differences between the U.S. position and that generally shared by Britain and France.

The Europeans believe that Camp David has gone as far as it can go, and they believe that the Palestine Liberation Organization must be brought into the negotiating process as soon as possible. The United States disagrees on both points, although there is sympathy for the European position in some quarters of the State Department.

Once the Israeli elections are over in June and Britain's foreign minister, Lord Carrington, takes the chair of the European Community's Council of Ministers in July, conflict seems unavoidable.

One official said the three visits to Washington sensitized everyone to that.

To do this, there will need to be two pounds, the pound, which would float at a value enabling Britain to export cars, toasters, kettles, etc. at an exchange rate of around \$2.00; and the petro-pound, which, at perhaps \$4.00, would represent the true value of Britain's oil. Petro-pounds would be used by oil companies and the government. This currency would not become a part of the day-to-day economy.

Having two free currencies will enable Britain to achieve, potentially, the best of both.

JOHN E. CURTIS,
High Wycombe, England.

Strategy: A Talk With Zia

By Joseph Kraft

ISLAMABAD — Zia ul-Haq, the American, I used to talk about "projecting power into the Gulf" and providing "military assistance" to the Afghan resistance. But that was before I met Zia. He is the most strategic man I have ever met. He is a real estate around those parts.

He is President Zia ul-Haq of Pakistan. I came away from an interview with him at the presidential palace here in Islamabad, convinced that building U.S. strength in this area is far more difficult than I had imagined. Maybe impossible.

The central strategic importance of the country is well known. Gen. Zia says the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan made Pakistan a "front-line state" in the effort to contain Soviet expansion. He describes Pakistan as the "back door" to the Gulf. "Unless the back door is safe," he says, "the Gulf isn't safe."

With respect to Afghanistan, Gen. Zia conceded that "nothing serious" had yet emerged from the effort to promote a political settlement built around withdrawal of Soviet troops. He acknowledged the Afghan resistance needed help, especially in ground-to-air missions for use against helicopters. He said U.S. assistance should have been "long ago."

But the necessary "conduct" of such aid had to be Pakistan. The United States and Pakistan had worked out certain "modalities." He admitted that Pakistan needed U.S. assistance — chiefly in the economic field, but also to modernize the air force and to build roads and bases along the western front with Afghanistan. He insisted, however, that far more important, there had to be a feeling of "credibility," or "reliability."

Three conditions, Gen. Zia said, posed obstacles to harmony. There was U.S. opposition to Pakistan's plans to develop nuclear energy for "peaceful purposes." Gen. Zia recalled great difficulty with President Carter on that score. He felt there would be less trouble with the Reagan administration. The political character of the present Pakistani regime constituted a second obstacle. Gen. Zia admitted he did not lead a "representative government." He had a "military regime." He had agreed to build democracy at the stage level and hoped eventually have national elections. At the present moment, as the hijacking incident illustrated, international relations was so great that national elections would be "suicidal." Gen. Zia promised a "peaceful return to democratic rule."

Small Country

Relations with India raise a third and most important obstacle. Gen. Zia said that India had "great power" with 650 million people and that Pakistan, a country with only 80 million people, was not "in competition." He insisted that U.S. military assistance be given to Pakistan "on the merits" and out as a friend of U.S. relations with India. He said that he had tried to improve relations with India, without success, and he doubted that could do much to promote harmony.

There was something fishy, ever, about all his examples. One point he said Prime Minister Indira Gandhi was "allergic" to U.S. aid to Pakistan. I remember that Mrs. Gandhi would not see Gen. Zia. He said she had agreed, but kept on using the word "allergic" to describe the relationship. I concluded what he really said from the United States without respect to India was the right make with impunity rude gestures like thumbing his nose, or sticking out his tongue.

As to the Gulf, Gen. Zia knew that all the Gulf states were weak. He said that they depended on outside help for power, equipment and technical know-how. He asserted the Russians could easily move into northern parts of Iran, or apply pressure at the Strait of Hormuz, the choke point through which most of the oil passes.

I asked him about the possibility of Pakistani troops helping to strengthen the monarchy in Saudi Arabia. He said help would be limited to such matters as building roads. He was cool to the notion of a U.S. force on land in Saudi Arabia. He claimed that U.S. bases in the area would imply "a tacit agreement with the Soviet Union as to areas of influence — a second Yalta."

I suggested to Gen. Zia that "front-line state" had to have access to some heavy force. He demurred. He said that for Pakistan the "pillar of policy" was "association with the Moslem world." The "second pillar" was "our link with the West." Those two relationships, he said, were "developed through agency of the nonaligned countries and the United Nations."

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Richard H. Morgan — Director of Ad.

مكتبة ابن خلدون

Drinking

Russians Called Large Consumers of 'Moonshine'

DURHAM, N.C. — In the Soviet Union, as in the United States, some of the best home-brewed alcohol comes from the hinterlands of Georgia...

However, in an article in the Journal of Alcohol Studies, Tremblay suggests that rather than chacha, it is the vodka-like samogon, or home brew, sometimes distilled to well over 100 proof...

Profitable Business

Tremblay, who recently returned from a visit to the Soviet Union, where he lectured to economists, estimated that 250,000 to 300,000 people were putting in the equivalent of full-time work in the production of home-brewed alcohol...

As in the hills and hollows of the U.S. South, moonshine production in the Soviet Union is a major consumer of sugar. In recent years, Tremblay says, the abundance of cheap sugar from Cuba has played a key role in increasing the supplies and quality of samogon...

Thank you, thank you, Cuba. All of Russia does proclaim. Ten ounces per kilo of sugar. And it burns with a bright blue flame.

In addition to the statistical analysis, Tremblay has also been interviewing some of the 120,000 Soviet citizens who have come to the United States in recent years. Although most of them are Jews, who as a group are thought to consume less alcohol than the national average...

When Tremblay gave talks in the Soviet Union and offered his estimates, he says, there was little criticism. "I expected to be challenged, but I wasn't," he said. Tremblay says of the Soviet problem, "the magnitude is staggering..."

Pop Music

Tom Waits: Old Tunes, New Look

By Michael Zwernin International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The new Tom Waits is touring Europe. In Paris last week for a TV show, he was clean-shaven, chubby-cheeked, wearing no disguises, looking more like Vic Damone than Harry the Hipster...

The old Tom Waits was called a "sordid bohemian," "the last beatnik," a "fascinating minor talent" and "the most interesting monologist since Lenny Bruce..."

His boozey voice sang about truck stops, American strip-tease, all-night diners and moonshiners, about warm beer and cold women, graveyards and the wrong side of the tracks...

Motel as Home

He moved into the Tropicana Motel in West Hollywood because he used to crash there when he was too drunk to drive home. "Now I'm already home," he explained...

Backed by a jazz quartet, he worked the clubs, jerking his body around like a chain-smoking spastic puppet, attracting a growing cult among the same sort of underground that once gathered around Lord Buckley and Bruce...

ple wanted to be part of Other singers, like Bette Midler, began to record his songs. His double album "Nighthawks at the Diner" was a classic hit of '50s nostalgia...

He began his career cleaning up Napoleon's all-night pizzeria in San Diego at the age of 12. Then he was a doorman, washed dishes, worked in a pool hall, sold ice cream and hardware...

Two years ago he passed through Paris and was interviewed in an outrageously down-home hotel on the Place de la Republique. He was wearing a beat-up stinky-brim straw hat...

"I usually write in the summer when it's about 109 degrees," he growled, looking everywhere but in the interviewer's eyes. "I can be extremely irritable, but I'm not really pessimistic..."

One of his songs is about a letter from a hooker in Minneapolis. "There was really such a letter?" "There was a postcard at Christmas. I had been in Minneapolis in February and it was cold as hell and there was this massage parlor called the Bunny Hutch..."

Cassandra and Tricie, I couldn't believe it. It played right into my hands. "I try to give dignity to the characters I deal with, not to be patronizing. I'm working on a screenplay about a used-car dealer in Southern California named Jack Farley Fairchild..."

"I got seven albums out but it's like beating my head against the wall. Marcel Marceau gets more radio play than I do. I built the wall myself, so that's comforting. And at least I don't have to sing my latest hits on stage..."

Success Approaches Well, he has changed. While this may be good for his health, it poses journalistic problems. Drums can be good for laughs, sobriety is a room-emptier. Worse yet, success on his own terms seems around the corner...

"I turned Jack Farley Fairchild loose to industrial scrutiny and was chastised," he smiles. "So I chopped it up into little pieces, pulled out the best things from it and I'm using one scene in a film I'm doing with Francis Coppola..."

However, he lives in a normal house rather than a sleazy motel. Whereas before he was neurotic, lonely, even a bit surly, now he seems merely shy. The sor much the same, but he has come unshowered about it. He, in fact, becomes something of our. His answers are less the quotable lines come easily...



The new look of Tom seems merely shy. The sor much the same, but he has come unshowered about it. He, in fact, becomes something of our. His answers are less the quotable lines come easily...

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Food Production

French Testing a Group of More-Prolific Porkers From China

By Carol Dickson International Herald Tribune

L A ROCHELLE, France — There are nine strange-looking hogs at the agricultural experiment station at Magneraud, near La Rochelle, that could revolutionize Western hog production.

They arrived by air at Orly Nov. 24, 1979 — two females and one male of each of three breeds — the Mei-Shan, an all-black animal with four white feet, a white snout and folds of flesh around its head...

Negotiations to bring the hogs to France began in 1975. The head of the scientific department of the Institut National de la Recherche Agronomique made two study trips to China. The final deal sent three Charolais bulls to China in exchange for the hogs.

Prolific Breeders

"We asked for 90 animals — 30 females and 10 males of each breed. We didn't know until they arrived that we were only getting nine, two females and one male of each of the three breeds," said Jean-Claude Caritez, who is in charge of the Chinese hogs at Magneraud. "But we aren't complaining. We're the only country other than Albania that has them. And they sent us excellent specimens..."

purebred pigs excellent. The Chinese hogs at Magneraud give birth to litters of 16 to 20.

The females are very precocious sexually, ready to be bred at roughly half the age of American or European breeds — at 90 to 110 days rather than 200. The females are ready to be bred as soon as they are weaned.

Their rate of growth is exceptional. A sample of 112 castrated males at Magneraud, crossbred Chinese and European, attained a weight of 200 pounds at 159 days, though far too much of that weight is fat for European taste. Their meat however is very tasty.

Equally surprising, Chinese hogs eat other things in addition to grain — here a mixture of lucerne, beets and chichory. "They adore chichory," Caritez said.

While Western hogs tend to be aggressive, nervous animals, the Chinese hogs turned out to be calm and friendly — very much like big, bristly cats or dogs. The Chinese hogs are a bit like Asiatic schmoos, ones who practice a kind of self-segregation. Turned out to roost in a field, the sows stay in separate groups of their own breed.

"Our only real problem," said Jean-Louis Vrillon, director of the center at Magneraud, "came with the first real cold. The Chinese

are inbreeding the Chinese build purebred stock. I currently 400 hogs in the program — 50 purebred sows and 50 crossbred sow

Clearly the program hampered by the relative of purebred Chinese which will soon create pro consanguinity if not c

"We'll begin negotiating, try to obtain more animals zeta semen," Vrillon said.

In China, every farm fa its hog, living as a pet and ing the family garbage. bred in group operations tributed to farms for fatte dustrial hog-raising as fo the West does not exist it. But the Chinese are intere pester hog and they have servers to Magneraud.

Opera

Rare Montemezzi in U

By Paul Hume Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Opera impresarios from around the country were in the Kennedy Center Opera House on Saturday to see and hear the long-heralded revival of Italo Montemezzi's, "L'Amore del Re." They were rewarded with what was, in most respects, a triumphant restoration of a work that is already scheduled to enjoy a highly deserved return to major opera stages.

Hearing "L'Amore" again after a long time confirms a conviction of its greatness and reinforces its position as a towering music drama. Montemezzi's music moves on an extraordinary level of intense beauty that mirrors the violent emotions on the stage. First place of honor goes to conductor John Mauceri, who has obviously steeped himself in the score to the point where he conveys with overwhelming effect the subtle beauties as well as the tremendous

climaxes. The fluidity in i pos, conforming to the cor markings, provided the t tension that can come on the conductor.

Hines as Archibaldo "L'Amore" requires fo singing actors. The Was Opera is fortunate to hav Foremost is Jerome Hines monumental role of Arci His acting of the old blind of shattering power and h reflected every nuance of th part.

As Flora, Carol Neblett' demeanor was suffused w torment of loving one ma married to another for wh feels no love at all. Her thrilling at the top and sen the low range where so n import lies.

Barritone is Outstanding There is magnificent sin the hitherto little-known t Charles Long. His voice is strident of rich, beautiful capable of heroic passic touching sympathy, both o he uses as the innocent Man

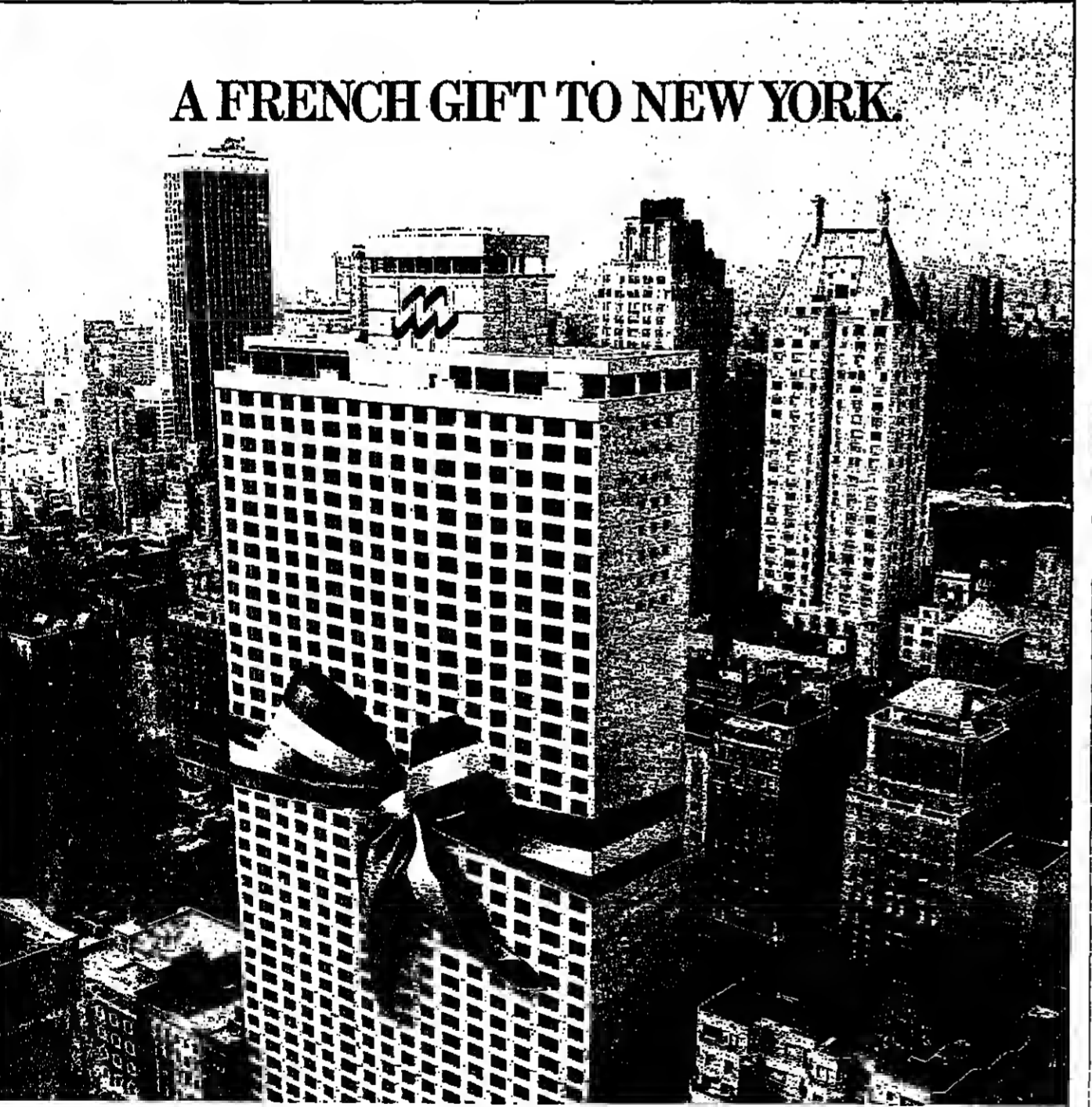
James McCray is miscast to. While there were moments, there was neither quippe power nor the dram sources.

The direction of Monte masterpiece is of crucial tance, and Frank Corsaro's laid bare the essential moti of the work. Each new pai lovers, husband and wife, and son, and above all, th concentration of the old, h the deceiving wife — was o ingly projected. Beni Mor sets and costumes made propriately rich series of g: medieval portraits in snuffi ors.

International Restaurant Guide. FRANCE: PARIS - RIGHT BANK: GOLDENBERG JO, GRAND ZINC, L'EUROPEEN, LE LOUIS XIV, LA MERE CATHERINE, MOISSON DU CIEL, LE PETIT CARUSO, TSE YANG. PARIS - LEFT BANK: ASSIETTE AU BEURRE, CHEZ FRANCOISE, LES CHAMPS D'ORS. PARIS REGION: RUBERGE DE LA DAUBERIE. PORTUGAL: FARO/ALGARVE: LA RESERVE. HOLLAND: AMSTERDAM - SCHIPHOL: SHERATON SCHIPHOL INN. GREECE: ATHENS/PSYCHICO: DIOSCURI.

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BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

Dutch Prepared to Aid Volvo; Talks Planned

THE HAGUE — The Netherlands Cabinet has decided in principle to grant further state aid to Volvo Car, Transport Minister Daniel Tuynman announced Monday.

He said that Economics Minister Gijs Van Aardemé will discuss the conditions and extent of the aid with the parent company in Sweden, which owns 55 percent of the automaker.

Volvo said it needs financing to help deal with losses on current production and to develop a new model.

Conoco Will Trade Coal for Social Oil Shale

DENVER — Conoco said it has agreed to exchange substantial quantities of coal for oil shale properties owned by Standard Oil of California.

It said it plans to trade its coal properties at Hillsboro, Ill. — which is not now being mined — and a 50-percent interest in the CX Ranch of Otter Creek properties in the Powder River basin of Montana for a 40-percent interest in Social's Clear Creek, Colo., oil shale property.

Conoco said the trade is being made so that the two companies can verify their resource holdings. Conoco is the nation's second largest oil producer but has limited oil shale resources, while Social is the nation's largest private holder of oil shale lands but has no significant oil interests.

Conoco said Social could use the coal for research and development of techniques for synthetic fuel production.

British Government Holds Up Oil Licensing

LONDON — The British government has delayed deciding on North Sea license applications from Total and Elf-Aquitaine in a move to avenge the gas-transmission plans of the two French companies, industry sources said.

They said the government is asking that gas be channeled into its planned 5-billion Alwyn field development into the proposed North Sea gas-gathering system, rather than into the companies' own nearby Frigg field line, which has spare capacity. Spokesmen for the U.K. Energy Department and Elf declined comment.

French oil industry sources contacted by the IHT Monday described a British move as a discussion and not a dispute, noting that British Petroleum, Shell and the British National Oil Corp. are also affected by the joint licensing applications with the French companies. The sources said the two firms would continue to push their Frigg line proposals.

Unionists Call for Halt in Peugeot Layoffs

PARIS — Trade union leaders from Peugeot plants throughout Europe called for an immediate halt to all company layoffs, the French federation Generale du Travail (CGT) said.

After a two-day meeting in Paris, union delegates representing Peugeot workers in France, Spain, Britain and Portugal also called for shorter working hours, maintained living standards and safeguards that their country would keep its car industry. The unions plan a job action in Peugeot's European plants at a date yet to be set, the CGT announced.

Ailing Pan Am Says Recovery in Sight

By Eric Pace New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The troubles of a major American airline are easing, although the management's recovery is in sight.

Labor and logistical difficulties arising from a merger with National Airlines and the industry-wide problems of lagging passenger traffic and rising fuel costs led to a \$130-million loss in 1980. And this year Pan Am has been losing less to competing airlines, according to the latest passenger traffic statistics.

Last month, passenger traffic in Pan Am's domestic system, most of which was acquired in the merger, fell off 19 percent compared to same period last year.

William T. Seawell, the chairman and chief executive, pointed out that the passenger decline was less than that of American, East and United. "So in that negative environment I guess we could be well positioned reasonably," he said.

Labor Problems

He added that if the airline industry keeps its capacity under control there is "some reasonable prospect of improvement by the end of the year" for the industry and for Pan Am.

The immediate problem is to retrain the labor force so that it prevented the free movement of pilots and aircraft across the industry. Mr. Seawell, after arduous negotiations, said that company will not be able to do the integration until it retraining is scheduled extensively in fall.

This year, Wall Street analysts Pan Am's performance in the North Atlantic market will be an important factor in improving last year's poor financial results. But fuel costs have forced carrier to make substantial increases in its North Atlantic fares, and this could deter customers.

"Pan Am's domestic system appears to be under tremendous strain," an analyst said recently. "The ex-National system is in a disarray, and you only need to look at the success of Air Florida and some other carriers to conclude that they are taking passengers away from Pan Am."

Before long, if labor problems can be resolved, Mr. Seawell said, "we'd expect operating numbers, certainly in the third quarter, to be an improvement over last year." He said he expected the bottom line on operations for the fourth quarter to be better than that for the same period in 1980.

Alfred H. Noring, airline analyst at Kidder, Peabody & Company, commented: "Pan Am is not in any acute, immediate financial distress. But obviously any company that is suffering the operating losses that Pan Am now is must look to improvement before very long. They can't continue at this rate for any length of time without getting into financial difficulties."

In February, the scheduled passenger traffic on Pan Am's entire system declined 7.8 percent while the available passenger space on scheduled Pan Am flights declined 12.8 percent. The 55.8 percent of the seating filled on scheduled Pan Am flights was three points above the figure in February last year.

But the percentage of seating filled in Pan Am's domestic division fell to 51.7 percent from 55.2 percent in February, 1980, as the available passenger space declined by 13.6 percent.

Analysts said Pan Am executives agreed that Pan Am's operations have suffered from tardiness — one-fifth of its domestic flights were substantially behind schedule in November — and from inefficient reservations-taking and baggage handling as the company has struggled to digest National. Mr. Seawell repeated success in improving those operations.

The outcome of the current contract talks with pilots is in doubt. Neither side will comment on the negotiations in detail. Pan Am's fuel bill, which mounted past \$1 billion for the first time last year, will be \$60 million higher this year, and labor costs continue to be a heavy burden. They are made heavier by the seniority of many employees.

As a positive element on the revenue side, Mr. Seawell noted that there are a number of what you'd consider fairly aggressive marketing moves taking place at the airline, including nonstop New York-Munich flights beginning next month.

A potential additional source of cash is sales of Pan Am's unneeded aircraft, but lagging demand has hurt the used-aircraft market. An executive said Pan Am would like to sell off five leftover National DC-10-30s, an unspecified number of Boeing 747-100s and 19 Boeing 707s.

There has been speculation that Pan Am, which made a \$294.4-million capital gain on the sale of the Pan Am Building in New York last year, may decide to raise additional money by selling assets of its Intercontinental Hotels subsidiary, but a Pan Am spokesman says there are no such plans.

Expensive Shopping Lists of U.S. Oil Companies Draw Criticism

By Douglas Martin New York Times Service

NEW YORK — For the nation's big oil companies, it has been quite a shopping spree.

In little more than a week, Standard Oil of California has offered to buy Amstar for \$4 billion, Standard Oil of Ohio has agreed to buy the Kennecott Corp. for \$1.77 billion and Joseph E. Seagram & Sons is trying to buy the St. Joe Minerals Corporation with \$2 billion of the money it made selling its oil assets last year.

"Don't leave anything sitting around on a table, or we'll buy it," joked one oil company official.

But the headlong rush by major oil companies to purchase natural resource concerns is hardly a laughing matter to a growing number of economists who worry that the purchases may not represent the most efficient use of scarce capital. There is also concern among opponents of conglomerate mergers, advocates of forcing fast development of alternative energy sources and political liberals who fought against the decontrol of crude oil prices.

But the biggest criticism concerns an apparent reluctance by some oil companies to use their oil profits to find more oil, which was one of the principal arguments in the industry's case for decontrolling the price of crude oil. "These things don't add a nickel's worth of oil to our reserves," a Congressional energy expert said.

Moreover, the acquisition moves underline another reality: While other sectors of the nation's economy languish in stagnation, the oil industry is rolling in profits.

"We are in the midst of a grave capital shortage," observed William A. Lovett, a Tulane University law and economics professor who specializes in antitrust matters and energy policy. "And one industry has a disproportionate share of the profitability of the country."

The oil companies, which account for about one-third of U.S. corporate profits, take a different position. They say that buying copper and other mineral companies gives shareholders the best return — and that, they add, is why they are in business.

"The hard-minerals business is very much like the hydrocarbon business we're in," said Alton W. Whitehouse, Sohio's chairman and chief executive officer. "It's something we're very comfortable with."

Critics of the oil industry suggest that its objections to the "windfall profits" tax on decontrolled crude oil sound hollow in view of the billions they are spending on acquisitions. On that basis, Lester Thurow, an economist at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, called the companies' acquisitions posture "incredibly stupid."

The oil industry argues that it is almost physically impossible to spend more on oil exploration than it is already doing. Drilling in the United States is proceeding at the highest rate in 25 years, rigs are in short supply and most oil companies have announced sharp increases in their 1981 capital budgets.

"You reach a point where you can't just force more money into it," said Sal LaCocca, an analyst for (Continued on Page 9, Col. 4)

U.K. Surplus Declines to \$614 Million

LONDON — Britain registered a decline in its current account surplus, from a record £1.04 billion in January to £614 million in February, according to Department of Trade figures released Monday.

There had been a £281-million deficit in January, 1980, and totals from the recent three months from December to February were well above the same period a year ago, from £1.8 billion to £2.3 billion.

The country's visible trade surplus fell to £314 million in February after a slightly downward revised record £742 million in January.

The seasonally adjusted output in all British industries fell 1.3 percent in January from December, with output in the manufacturing industries alone showing a fall of 0.6 percent, according to data released by the Central Statistical Office.

Seasonally adjusted retail sales volume in February were down 1.8 percent from January — after a 5.2-percent increase from December — but up 0.9 percent from February of 1980.

British exports in February fell £173 million to £3.83 billion from a revised figure of just over \$4 billion in January. Imports rose £255 million to £3.52 billion.

There's been no orthodox financial policy, nothing like an incomes policy, and the budget has gotten totally out of hand," said a top economist at a major Brussels bank, commenting on the government's unsuccessful attempts to set the economy straight.

"We've had crises in steel, textiles and mechanical engineering," he said. "Office buildings has slowed since 1975, and now it's homes, with building costs up and mortgages at 14 percent."

Unemployment to Keep Growing

In a recent report published by Belgian newspapers, the national bank forecast that the economy would shrink this year by 1.7 percent, business investment would drop 3.8 percent and the current account deficit would balloon to \$6.8 billion.

The report projected that unemployment would swell by 100,000 to reach 477,000, or about 10 percent of the work force, pushing Belgium past Ireland in having Europe's highest jobless rate.

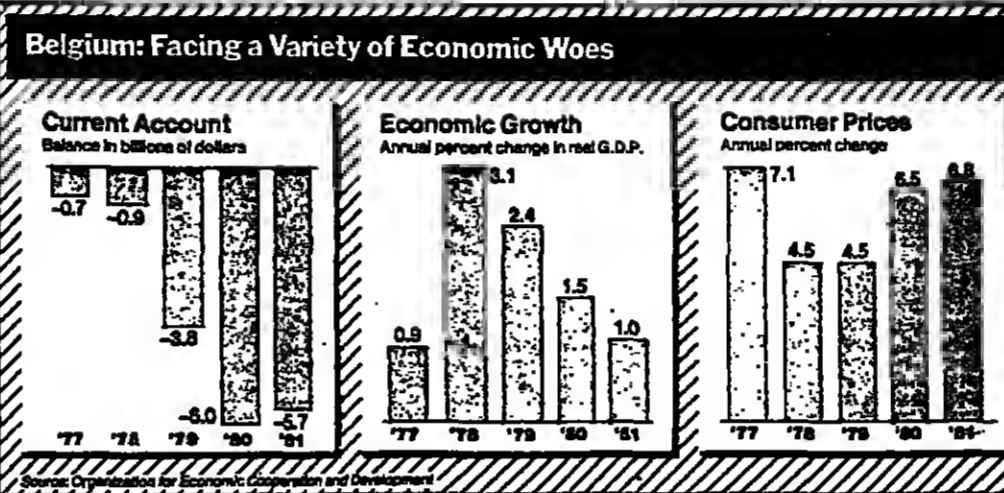
The economist from the Brussels bank explained: "To avoid deterioration of the labor market, the government got into subsidizing industry. That would have been all right had it helped improve the company, but in many cases it only broadened the gap between them and the market. Decision-makers didn't recognize the financial situation. In the last six years we've borrowed the equivalent of \$10 billion."

Jefferson Is Named Chairman at Du Pont

WILMINGTON, Del. — Du Pont announced Monday that its board has elected Edward G. Jefferson as chairman and chief executive officer and Richard E. Heckert as president and chief operating officer.

Mr. Heckert, formerly a senior vice president with responsibilities for marketing, replaced Mr. Jefferson. Irving S. Shapiro, who will retire at the end of April to become chairman of the finance committee, will be replaced by Mr. Jefferson.

The second stage, including spending cuts in the bloated social security area, is expected to be ready by next month. The final stage — to be initiated by a (Continued on Page 9, Col. 3)



Belgians Struggle With Stubborn Crisis

By John Tagliabue New York Times Service

BRUSSELS — At the edge of this city, on the site of a former railroad yard, Banque Bruxelles Lambert just moved into a gleaming concrete and glass building. But all around it in a sprawling urban renewal area are empty lots that reflect a wait-and-see attitude among other builders.

At the bank, Belgium's second largest, there is a feeling that maybe Bruxelles Lambert should have waited, too. Like many Belgian businesses, it cut its dividend last year. The empty lots point up an investment contraction caused by the country's toughest postwar economic crisis.

"There's been no orthodox financial policy, nothing like an incomes policy, and the budget has gotten totally out of hand," said a top economist at a major Brussels bank, commenting on the government's unsuccessful attempts to set the economy straight.

"We've had crises in steel, textiles and mechanical engineering," he said. "Office buildings has slowed since 1975, and now it's homes, with building costs up and mortgages at 14 percent."

Aging Industries, High Costs

Belgium's problems arose, many here say, because the country never really recovered from the energy price shock of 1973-74. Old industries like steel, textile and glass had little cash left, after paying their oil bills, to develop new products and plants. And falling revenues and expanding social security expenditures spawned a huge public debt.

The recovery of 1978-79 brought some respite, but when Europe's economies swung down again in mid-1980, it was evident that Belgium's structural problems — aging industries, high labor costs and paper-thin profit margins — remained. Efforts to revive industry by government spending only widened the state's deficit.

The language strife between Wallonia and Flanders was pushed into the background, at least temporarily, last August when a six-party coalition government granted partial autonomy to the Flemish and French-speaking regions. Premier Wilfried Martens, a Christian Democrat from Flanders, then began to tackle the economy's problems.

Wage restraint is the keystone of Mr. Martens' revival plan, according to Jacques Van Ypersele, his top economic adviser and an architect of Europe's monetary system. The plan's first installment came in January, when labor and employers agreed to a two-year wage freeze.

The second stage, including spending cuts in the bloated social security area, is expected to be ready by next month. The final stage — to be initiated by a (Continued on Page 9, Col. 3)

Dow Breaks 1,000 As Rates Fall Again

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK — The Dow Jones industrial average broke the 1,000 mark Monday as prices on the New York Stock Exchange pushed sharply higher in active trading.

The run-up was helped by a continuing downward trend in interest rates and a rash of short-covering.

The Dow — which lost 4.05 points on Friday — gained 17.02 points to close at 1,002.79, its first close over 1,000 since Jan. 6. Advances led declines by 929 to 523 as turnover slowed to 50 million shares from the 68.3 million traded Friday.

Chase Manhattan and First National Bank of Chicago cut their prime rates to 17 1/2 percent from 18 percent, following Chemical Bank's reduction to 17 1/2 last Friday. The Bank of New York cut its broker loan rate to the first major bank at that level.

On Jan. 7, the Dow dropped 24 points on a recommendation by market adviser Joseph Granville to sell all positions and even sell short. In a short sale, an investor sells borrowed stock in the hope of profiting from a lower price later. Analysts said some who followed Mr. Granville's recommendation were caught in a short squeeze Monday.

Prices were mixed in moderate trading of American Stock Exchange issues.

Many analysts are predicting that interest rates will continue to fall in the short term, then rise later in the year as the economy picks up.

St. Joe Minerals said Monday it filed a suit in federal court in Kansas City seeking to stop the tender offer for St. Joe by Seagram. The company said the answer to a suit

Ecu Eurobond Manager

BRUSSELS — Kredietbank International Group is the lead manager for the first Eurobond issue denominated in European currency units, market sources said Monday. The issue, for the Luxembourg holding company of the Italian state telecommunications agency, is to be launched soon.

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for March 16, 1981, excluding bank service charges

Table with columns for City, Currency, and Rate. Includes Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, London, Milan, New York, Paris, Zurich, and ECU.

Dollar values

Table with columns for Country, Currency, and Rate. Includes Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Hong Kong, India, Italy, Japan, Korea, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Singapore, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, U.K., U.S., and West Germany.

(\$ Sterling; 1.285 Irish £. (a) Commercial franc. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (*) Units of 100. (†) Units of 1,000.

Joint Interest-Rate Policy Sought by EEC Countries

BRUSSELS — EEC finance ministers agreed Monday to seek a joint interest-rate policy on the stabilizing interest rates before the economic summit conference scheduled for July in Ottawa.

The finance minister of the Netherlands and chairman of the meeting here, Alfons Van Der Stoep, said the decision was unanimous. He said the ministers heard part from the EEC monetary committee on the effects of spiraling interest rates in the United States and Europe, which concluded that present interest rates are high.

High U.S. rates have caused a sharp rise in Europe, and recent exchange-rate tension in the European Monetary System caused by the U.S. strength is worrying EEC diplomats, diplomatic sources said.

However, Mr. Van Der Stoep said against a critical European move toward U.S. financial policy. "The U.S. administration is carrying out policies advocated years ago by Europeans," he said. "We must have respect for

Japan Machine Tools Make Export Surge

TOKYO — Japanese exports of machine tools to the United States and the major European markets jumped sharply in 1980, the Japan Machine Tool Builders' Association reported Monday. U.S. imports were 106.8 billion yen (\$514 million) on a customs clearance basis, up 51 percent from 1979.

Exports to France went up 230.5 percent to 6.6 billion yen and to Belgium by 218.5 percent to 7.8 billion yen. West Germany, the second largest market, accounted for 22.5 billion yen, a 74.8-percent increase, and Britain's Japanese imports were up 59 percent to 14.6 billion yen.

BANQUE ROTHSCHILD PARIS FLOATING RATE NOTES 1977-1982 Denominated in U.S. Dollars March Issue For the six months March 16th, 1981 to September 16th, 1981, the Notes will carry an interest rate of 16 1/2% per annum. The Agent: CREFIN S.A. A subsidiary of Rothschild Bank A.G. Zollikonerstrasse 181, 8034 Zurich, Switzerland.

What the United States is now doing to fight inflation. After a review of the state of national economies in the EEC, the ministers agreed that the fight against inflation must remain the first priority of member states, Mr. Van Der Stoep said.

Richardson-Vicks Inc. has acquired all of the businesses of Richardson-Merrell Inc. other than its ethical pharmaceutical business and Merrell Pharmaceuticals Inc. (formerly Richardson-Merrell Inc.) has merged with a subsidiary of The Dow Chemical Company. The undersigned acted as financial advisor to Richardson-Merrell Inc. and to Richardson-Vicks Inc. and assisted in the negotiations leading to these transactions. Kidder, Peabody & Co. Incorporated

Budget SPECIAL RATES FOR LONGER RENTALS FROM \$14.95 per day includes unlimited kilometers. For further details contact: Wbg 5043, Brussels 648 92 49, Paris 572 11 13, Munich 22 33 33, Brussels 648 92 49, Zurich 202 11 44.

N. Korea Combats Image Of Risky Trading Partner

By William Chapman

Washington Post Service
TOKYO — North Korea is slowly dispelling its image as a risky, hidden trading partner and is rehabilitating its trade with Japan and other Asian nations.

Its exports and imports rose considerably last year and both show signs of increasing again this year, according to Japanese financial sources with access to trade statistics in several Asian countries. Moreover, the Communist course so far is paying off debts that were rescheduled two years ago after an economic slump that almost wrecked its dealings with the non-Communist world.

The upswing began after a 1979 deal from North Korea. President Kim Il Sung put some new items into exports. "Since then, they've been pushing export products very hard," a Japanese banker said.

However, North Korea's past trading record is so poor that Japanese exporters still insist on being paid in cash on delivery. Businessmen are paid promptly in sterling or Deutsche marks, which the North Koreans are believed to have obtained by selling gold. Japanese financiers are advising their client trading houses to go slow and exercise caution in negotiating deals with Pyongyang, in case of a sudden reversal. "We will be cautious for another four or five years, until we are sure that the old ties are really being paid off," a banker said.

But at least one big Japanese manufacturer has rushed in with a major deal. Hitachi late last year got a contract to sell 200,000 black-and-white television sets to North Korea.

After the failure of a six-year economic plan became apparent in the mid-70s, trade with North Korea by non-Communist countries dwindled to a trickle. The country's foreign exchange reserves apparently were exhausted because payments on existing contracts virtually ceased.

The U.S. CIA calculated in 1978 that North Korea debts amounted to at least \$1.4 billion with the non-Communist world and about \$1 billion with the Soviet Union, which supplies a large portion of the country's crude oil. The debts to Japan alone amounted to about \$350 million.

The Japanese debt was renegotiated in 1978 and spread over a 10-year period. So far, Japanese sources say, those debts are being paid. As a result, exports to and imports from Japan are increasing. The total trade amounted to \$475 million last year and will rise to an estimated \$600 million this year.

The increased trade has aroused the animosity of officials in South Korea, one of Japan's Asian friends, which looks upon any trade with the Communist enemy in the north as a betrayal.

South Korea complained recently about shipments of trucks and shortwave radio sets to North Korea, contending that they can be used for military purposes.



Arthur F. Burns
... 'shock treatment'

Burns as Armchair Quarterback: U.S. Must Go 'Beyond Stockman'

By William H. Jones

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — When Arthur F. Burns was teaching economics at Columbia University and running the National Bureau of Economic Research, he found time in a very crowded schedule for such tasks as sitting down with a high school student who had a profile assignment to complete.

In later years, as chairman of President Eisenhower's Council of Economic Advisers, counselor to President Nixon and Chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, Mr. Burns applied his knowledge of business cycles to the real world, for many people a painful process. Since the mid-1950s, he has had little time for anything but very serious work, and his record of using intellectual power to make an impact on the art of government will be properly dissected and assessed by future economic historians.

It is too soon to know the judgment of history on Mr. Burns and his thinking, but one of the glories of Washington is that individuals such as the former central bank chairman of the Federal Reserve have had their formal governmental roles ended. This offers an opportunity for diagnosis of current traumas by a person who has experienced the actual workings of government.

Intellectually Extraordinary
"Sitting in an armchair and pontificating from the chair of irresponsibility," he said recently of the current role of scholar at the American Enterprise Institute. Mr. Burns expressed strong support for the Reagan administration's economic goals. But he was pessimistic about the likelihood of success for the administration's prescriptions, mainly because they imply an ability to manage growth that government may not have.

Mr. Burns called Budget Director David A. Stockman's Federal

budget overhaul an "extraordinary intellectual achievement." Mr. Burns described the Reagan approach as gradualist, one that promises to build future economic stability from incremental reductions in the rate of inflation and growth and gradual reductions of federal deficits.

Noting that he regarded himself as a gradualist while at the Federal Reserve, Mr. Burns said: "I am rethinking my mistakes... If we lived in a world where economic developments took place smoothly... perhaps you could stay with a gradualist approach and achieve results."

But plans now in effect to reduce federal deficits gradually and to cut money supply expansion by less than one percent a year "could easily be swamped by external developments," Mr. Burns stated. The precision required by the administration program, not only for Federal Reserve money managers but also for government officials, is impossible to achieve in an era where money market mutual funds have soared to \$100 billion in assets and other financial innovations are disrupting normal measures of the economy.

As a result, the "Fed has lost its moorings... in terms of being able to monitor the availability of money in the economy."

In a broader way, Mr. Burns said, the administration is "counting very heavily" on a change in expectations, "a growing belief by the American people that the administration has a policy it will stay with." But a reduction in projected federal budget deficits from \$55 billion in one year to \$45 billion the next is "really standing still," once errors in estimation at that level are considered, he stated.

"The deficit is to disappear by 1984... Will I believe that? ... Well, maybe gradually. But if you cut it out now, I'll believe it." Such thoughts have made Mr. Burns a supporter of what he calls

"shock therapy," as the way to end inflation. He said he would go "beyond Stockman" and cut the federal budget even more than has been proposed, stop the money supply from growing at all and forget about cutting taxes now "and be unhappy a little longer."

A major problem that has beset U.S. governments in recent years, in the view of Mr. Burns, has been carrying too far the theories of English economist John Maynard Keynes in trying to fine tune a huge economic machine. Mr. Burns "has shown courage and persistence to make good on campaign promises" by developing a program to cure inflation and reduce government's role in the economy, but the solutions propose a course of developments "outside of historical experience," Mr. Burns said.

COMPANY REPORTS

Revenue and profits, in millions, or in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Year	1980	1979
Revenue	2,180	2,010
Per Share	72.40	76.27
Profit	1,011	1,115
Per Share	19.80	19.79
Revenue	14,200	12,730
Per Share	260.5	258.0
Profit	2,070	2,840

Financing Problems Stall Siberia-Europe Gas Deal

The Associated Press

BONN — Financial problems are stalling a 5,500-kilometer (400-mile) pipeline project to bring Siberian natural gas to Western Europe.

The Reagan administration has pressed concern that the deal could increase West European energy dependence on the Soviet Union, which would supply about 40 billion cubic meters of gas a year.

France, Italy, Austria, the Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg and possibly Switzerland.

But money, not politics, may be the main stumbling block. A consortium of West German banks is to provide about 10 billion Deutsche marks in credits has yet to agree on interest rates.

A banking source reported "a deadlock" after representatives of scores of West German banks in Frankfurt Thursday to discuss interest structures.

The banks and Soviet negotiators earlier this year announced agreement in principle on loans to build the pipeline. The West German press said in January that the banks would collect interest of 7.75 percent, plus 2 percent from special price arrangements for the gas and for pipes to be supplied by West German firms.

Since then, West German interest rates have increased sharply in response to foreign pressure on the mark. The special Lombard rate for institutional borrowers was 12 percent on Monday, up from less than 10 percent earlier this year.

"If we accepted the previously envisaged terms, we actually would lose money," a banking source was quoted as saying.

The duration of the loans was another issue yet to be resolved, informants said. Sources said U.S. objections strengthened the position of consortium members who have been cool to the deal.

Belgium's Struggle

(Continued from Page 7)

coalition of government, industry and labor — involves a rethinking of revival plans for such key sectors as steel and textiles.

"There is definitely more need for fiscal belt-tightening," Mr. Van Ypersele said. "We must try to cut down public-sector borrowing, which is driving interest rates up."

"There is a growing awareness that adjustments must come," he added. "Six months ago a wage agreement such as we passed in January would not have been possible. The question now is how to spread the burden in an acceptable fashion."

One way the government has hidden its problems from its citizens is by artificially raising the value of the Belgian franc by maintaining high interest rates and through central bank intervention in currency markets. Thus, Belgians have not felt the brunt of price increases for such imports as French cheese and Japanese television sets.

Economists say that, in effect, Belgium industry has been footing the bill, first by paying the difference in currency fluctuations to the oil-producing countries, then by raising wages to meet consumer price increases.

Some economists recommend devaluing the franc to shift the cost of maintaining the standard of living onto the shoulders of consumers, who would have to pay more for imports as the power of their currency dropped abroad.

"We are quite against any kind of devaluation," Mr. Van Ypersele said. "We are a small open economy, where exports and imports account for about 50 percent of the gross national product. We are a very indexed economy, so that devaluation would have an immediate effect on domestic prices and wages. In a one-year period, we reckon, we would have lost 80 percent of the supposed advantage."

To foot the bill of currency support, the government has been borrowing increasingly in West Germany, Switzerland and other European countries, after virtually drying up the domestic lending market.

By all accounts, Belgium can continue to support the franc almost indefinitely, although at an ever greater cost. Belgium has considerable gold reserves, economists say, and the Belgians wisely pushed for a partial gold backing to the European currency unit, the yardstick in the European Monetary System that Belgium now uses increasingly for collateral.

U.S. Oil Companies on Shopping Spree

(Continued from Page 7)

Rothschild, Unterberg & Towbin. He suggested that the oil companies' buying spree is evidence that the government should move faster to open more federal land to exploration.

"They're not getting out of the oil and gas business — they're just going where the rates of return are," a Wall Street energy analyst said.

After the initial surge of oil prices in 1974, some oil companies ran into strong public criticism for investing in fields not related to energy. Mobil's acquisition of a department store chain and Gulf's consideration of buying a circus were the most visible examples.

But most of the oil companies' acquisitions were in energy-related fields. Conoco bought the Consolidation Coal Co. for instance, and Gulf bought Pittsburg & Midway Coal Mining. These moves also stirred criticism, arising from fears that the oil companies might deliberately slow down the development of resources on which they made less profit than oil.

Oil companies had already shown an interest in natural resource companies, as evidenced by Atlantic Richfield's purchase of the Anaconda Co. in 1977. But the

current flurry demonstrates fresh enthusiasm for acquiring producers of metals and minerals. Even foreign companies are getting into the act. The Anglo American Corp., based in South Africa, recently announced an \$800-million program to acquire assets of natural resource companies in the United States.

Basically, oil companies reason that oil is not going to last forever, so they need to find alternatives. And they have a steady flow of investible cash.

A number of major U.S. oil companies have studied the metals industry for years, waiting to buy in it at the proper time. In the first place, such a diversification makes logical for companies that have already developed expertise in geology. Second, many economists are predicting severe shortages of materials by the end of this decade. There is a growing feeling among oil companies that the price is right.

"If I had a billion dollars, I'd do the same thing," acknowledged an

al Democratic senator commented. But the aide said the companies' moves indicated that President Reagan's decontrol of domestic crude oil prices was ill-advised because the companies "obviously have more money than they know what to do with." Moreover, he charged that the oil companies' acquisitions represent an inefficient use of capital, and he suggested that they might be a violation of antitrust laws.

"A lot of people will be irritated, and that produces a political problem for the industry," said John Shenefeld, a leading expert on antitrust law who was the No. 2 man in the Carter administration's Justice Department. "It's not necessarily a competition problem."

Nonetheless, energy analysts are sure that the drive for acquisitions owes some of its momentum to the perception of a friendlier attitude toward big companies on the part of the Reagan administration. Based partly on this, industry analysts expect the acquisitions to continue.

59th MILAN FAIR

A NOVELTY WHICH HAS BEEN LIVING AND OPERATING FOR 6 YEARS: THE 3C COMPUTER OF THE MILAN FAIR

April 14-23, 1981

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- because of the meeting opportunities it offers to exhibitors and businessmen from all over the world;
- because of the opportunities offered by the Foreign Trade Hall through its experts and consultants capable of providing an effective assistance in all fields, including the research of non exhibited items;
- because of the opportunity it offers to get in touch with the Trade Offices of 23 countries permanently operating in the Fair Quarter and having a European jurisdiction;
- because of the leisure and cultural opportunities offered by the city of Milan and the Lombard Region: excursions to places rich in unique art treasures and marvellous views, visits to monuments and museums, performances in Teatro alla Scala, the major temple of opera.

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ADVERTISMENT INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

March 16, 1981

The net asset value quotations shown below are for the Funds listed with the exception of those funds which are in liquidation. The following information is provided for informational purposes only. It is not intended to constitute an offer of securities. For more information, contact the fund's distributor.

Fund Name	Net Asset Value
ALLIANCE INTL. (Berm.)	1.0000
ALLIANCE INTL. (UK)	1.0000
BANK JULIUS BAER & Co. Ltd.	1.0000
(i) American Fund	1.0000
(ii) Canadian Fund	1.0000
(iii) European Fund	1.0000
(iv) Japanese Fund	1.0000
(v) Swiss Fund	1.0000
(vi) U.K. Fund	1.0000
(vii) U.S. Fund	1.0000
(viii) World Fund	1.0000
BANK OF AMERICA INTL. (UK)	1.0000
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(ii) Canadian Fund	1.0000
(iii) European Fund	1.0000
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BANK OF AMERICA INTL. (US)	1.0000
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(viii) World Fund	1.0000
BANK OF AMERICA INTL. (CAN)	1.0000
(i) American Fund	1.0000
(ii) Canadian Fund	1.0000
(iii) European Fund	1.0000
(iv) Japanese Fund	1.0000
(v) Swiss Fund	1.0000
(vi) U.K. Fund	1.0000
(vii) U.S. Fund	1.0000
(viii) World Fund	1.0000
BANK OF AMERICA INTL. (JAP)	1.0000
(i) American Fund	1.0000
(ii) Canadian Fund	1.0000
(iii) European Fund	1.0000
(iv) Japanese Fund	1.0000
(v) Swiss Fund	1.0000
(vi) U.K. Fund	1.0000
(vii) U.S. Fund	1.0000
(viii) World Fund	1.0000
BANK OF AMERICA INTL. (SWI)	1.0000
(i) American Fund	1.0000
(ii) Canadian Fund	1.0000
(iii) European Fund	1.0000
(iv) Japanese Fund	1.0000
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(v) Swiss Fund	1.0000
(vi) U.K. Fund	1.0000
(vii) U.S. Fund	1.0000
(viii) World Fund	1.0000

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CALIFORNIA FRESNO SALE/LEASEBACK Ten year leaseback on land and building. 2 acres, 20,000 square foot building. Net 12% return. Good company history. 50 years. \$233,000 balance on good loan assumable. Price \$1,250,000 or \$1,050,000 minus equipment. ROBERT KLEIN & ASSOCIATES 108 West Show Avenue Fresno, California 93704 Tel: (209) 226-5222	FLORIDA FORT MYERS FORT MYERS The National growth leader during the Seventies continues to offer the best investment opportunities in the Eighties. Join those knowledgeable investors who, seeking a safe haven for their funds, have already made huge profits by investing in the Eastern growing Metropolitan area in the U.S.A. Write for color brochure detailing this phenomenal, rapidly accelerating growth, and discover how a modest investment in relatively low priced land, adjacent to the \$100 million Regional Airport now under construction, can lead to unparalleled profits. Contact Owners: J. L. Grady or F. W. Leo, P.O. Box A.A. Fort Myers, FL 33902 (813) 334-6573.	MASSACHUSETTS WILLIAMSTOWN ESTATES - FARMS MASSACHUSETTS/VERMONT INVESTMENT PROPERTIES FROM THE MODEST TO THE EXCEPTIONAL. • Tourist complex with 400 acres. \$350,000. • Renovated restaurant in Williamstown. \$425,000. • Victorian mansion in Williamstown. \$225,000. • Classic contemporary with acreage. \$265,000. • 500 acre, Stamford, Vermont. THE HARRSH AGENCY 111 North Street Williamstown, Massachusetts 01267 U.S.A. Tel: (415) 458-5764	SOUTH CAROLINA CHARLESTON Homes And Land On U.S. Coast. We offer heavily wooded home sites, exclusive villas, and private homes on a beautiful resort island accessible from nearby historic Charleston, S.C. Area is noted for year-round sunshine, sandy white beaches, golf and tennis. At present, prices range from \$30,000-\$450,000. Karen's Island 17912, Charleston, S.C. 79412, Or. tel: 77-6422.
CONNECTICUT WILTON WILTON Fairfield County, Connecticut If you have a passion for New England charm, regard your home as a work of art, and desire a quiet life with a view of the sea, your complete portfolio includes: fine homes, price, location, and other information on other Fairfield County homes, write or call: WILD & ASSOCIATES 400 Danbury Road Danbury, CT 06810 (203) 753-3444	VERO BEACH VERO BEACH FLORIDA One of the World's Finest Private Club Communities with two golf courses, two clubhouses and two miles of Atlantic Ocean beach. Private villas and ocean front apartments from \$400,000 to \$2,000,000. Club membership required. Brochures available from: JOHN'S ISLAND CO. 1 JOHN'S ISLAND DRIVE, VERO BEACH, FLORIDA 33966 ATTENTION: MR. J. G. ROSE John's Island	NEW YORK HARRISON HARRISON, N.Y. (Westchester) STONE MANSION A country residence of baronial splendor on 2 exquisite acres in prestigious area. Swimming pool surrounded by old brick walls & terrace, room for tennis court. 3-6" thick granite walls, magnificently proportioned rooms, random width floors, high ceilings, immense oak beams, 6 fireplaces. Graceful curved staircase, 40-ft. beamed living room, huge dining room, spectacular new country kitchen, oak paneled library, 7 bedrooms, 7 1/2 baths plus maid's quarters. \$850,000. Lotte Eisenberger, Inc. HARRISON, N.Y. 10528 Exclusive Agent (914) 835-4449	TEXAS HOUSTON Galveston Bay Estate Magnificent home, 8 acres, bay frontage. \$670,000. Madeline O'Brien REALTOR: (713) 651-4953 1775 St. James Place Houston, Texas 77056
FLORIDA CORAL GABLES PRIME KENDALL COMMERCIAL SITE Excellent location between Dadeland & "The Falls" Shopping Centers. 3.24 acres with over 300 ft. frontage on US 1. Perfect for 16-18 store office bldg., gas station or hotel/restaurant. \$4,600,000 with \$1,400,000 cash required. Owner will finance the balance with very favorable terms. Complete property listing, including feasibility studies, is available. Broker participation is invited. Richard J. Krutz, CCIM, Vice Pres. THE KEYES CO., REALTORS 1550 Madruga Ave., C. Gables 666-5831	MARYLAND EASTON EASTERN SHORE WATERFRONT FARMS ESTATES FREEMAN & KAGAN 6 Glenwood Ave. Easton, MD. 21601. Tel: 301-922-9000.	NEW YORK FREE CATALOG All Across America Thousands of Farms, Homes, Commercial Ranches, Businesses, Land, Small towns, Country property our specialty! Since 1900! (Surface, mailed FREE. Airmail, \$3.00 US.) STROUT REALTY 60 E. 42nd St., Dept. 6310 New York, NY 10165	Further "DIRECTORY OF REALTORS AND DEVELOPERS" features will appear on • APRIL 14 • MAY 5 • SEPTEMBER 15 • OCTOBER 6 • NOVEMBER 4 SIZE: 28 page lines 1 1/2 col. RATE: \$1 insertion; \$350.00 • 3 insertions: \$700.00. For further information and details, please contact: Sarah O'Hara, International Herald Tribune 444 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022. Tel: (212) 752-3890.

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

Table with columns for Dealer, O-Mark, Swap, and other interest rate metrics.

Floating Rate Notes

Closing prices, March 16, 1981

Table listing various floating rate notes with columns for bank names and interest rates.

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Mar. 16

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Large table of NYSE stock closing prices for various companies, including columns for stock names, prices, and changes.

European Stock Markets

March 16, 1981 (Closing prices in local currencies)

Table of European stock market data for Amsterdam, London, Brussels, Frankfurt, and Milan.

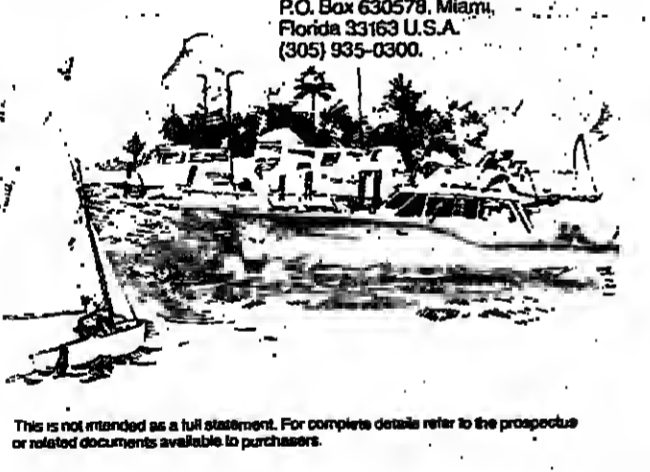
Selected Over-the-Counter

Closing Prices, March 16, 1981

Table of selected over-the-counter stock prices for various companies.

Off Course, Tennis Courts, Health Spa, Marina, elegant Club. Apartments from \$190,000 to \$1,000,000.

Turnberry Isle Yacht and Racquet Club



This is not intended as a full statement. For complete details refer to the prospectus or related documents available to purchasers.

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

New Issue in Canada

Can. \$150,000,000

Province of Saskatchewan

13 3/4% Debentures to mature April 1, 1986 Exchangeable at the holder's option into an equal amount of 13 3/4% Debentures due April 1, 1996

Price: 100.00 and accrued interest, if any, to yield approximately 13.375%

- List of financial institutions: Dominion Securities Limited, McLeod Young Weir Limited, Richardson Securities of Canada, Nesbitt Thomson Securities Limited, Pitfield Mackay Ross Limited, Lévesque, Beaubien Inc., A. E. Ames & Co. Limited, Bell Gouinlock Limited, Merrill Lynch, Royal Securities Limited, Houston Willoughby Limited, Walwyn Stodgell Cochran Murray Limited, Pemberton Securities Limited, Wood Gundy Limited, Burns Fry Limited, Midland Doherty Limited, Greenshields Incorporated, Equitable Securities Limited, Tassé & Associés, Limited, The Royal Bank of Canada, Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce, Bank of Montreal, The Bank of Nova Scotia, The Toronto-Dominion Bank.

Winston International advertisement featuring a large image of a Winston International cigarette pack and the text 'Taste New Winston International. America's ultimate taste.'

London Metals Market

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
(Silver in pence per fine ounce)
March 16 1981

Item	Today	Previous
1000 lbs of 999.9	82.50	81.50
1000 lbs of 999.5	82.50	81.50
1000 lbs of 999.0	82.50	81.50
1000 lbs of 998.5	82.50	81.50
1000 lbs of 998.0	82.50	81.50
1000 lbs of 997.5	82.50	81.50
1000 lbs of 997.0	82.50	81.50
1000 lbs of 996.5	82.50	81.50
1000 lbs of 996.0	82.50	81.50
1000 lbs of 995.5	82.50	81.50
1000 lbs of 995.0	82.50	81.50
1000 lbs of 994.5	82.50	81.50
1000 lbs of 994.0	82.50	81.50
1000 lbs of 993.5	82.50	81.50
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1000 lbs of 900.0	82.50	81.50

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices, March 13, 1981

Symbol	High	Low	Close	Change
174 ATCC	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
175 BHP	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
176 IMP	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
177 MFC	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
178 NRC	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
179 S&P	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
180 TSE	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
181 W&A	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
182 X&Y	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
183 Z&B	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
184 C&D	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
185 E&F	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
186 G&H	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
187 I&J	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
188 K&L	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
189 M&N	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
190 O&P	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
191 Q&R	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
192 S&T	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
193 U&V	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
194 W&X	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
195 Y&Z	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
196 AA	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
197 AB	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
198 AC	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
199 AD	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
200 AE	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4

Chicago Futures

March 16, 1981

Commodity	Open	High	Low	Close	Change
Wheat	2.10	2.12	2.08	2.10	+0.02
Soybeans	1.10	1.12	1.08	1.10	+0.02
Corn	0.80	0.82	0.78	0.80	+0.02
Live Cattle	45.00	45.50	44.50	45.00	+0.50
Hog	35.00	35.50	34.50	35.00	+0.50
Lean Hogs	25.00	25.50	24.50	25.00	+0.50
Feeder Cattle	15.00	15.50	14.50	15.00	+0.50
Butter	1.50	1.55	1.45	1.50	+0.05
Cheddar Cheese	1.20	1.25	1.15	1.20	+0.05
Orange Juice	1.80	1.85	1.75	1.80	+0.05
Sugar	1.50	1.55	1.45	1.50	+0.05

Market Summary

NYSE Most Actives

Symbol	Open	High	Low	Close	Change
IBM	110.00	111.00	109.00	110.50	+0.50
AT&T	45.00	46.00	44.00	45.50	+0.50
GE	35.00	36.00	34.00	35.50	+0.50
Westinghouse	25.00	26.00	24.00	25.50	+0.50
Johnson & Johnson	15.00	16.00	14.00	15.50	+0.50
Merck	10.00	11.00	9.00	10.50	+0.50
Pfizer	8.00	9.00	7.00	8.50	+0.50
Amgen	6.00	7.00	5.00	6.50	+0.50
Novartis	4.00	5.00	3.00	4.50	+0.50
Roche	3.00	4.00	2.00	3.50	+0.50

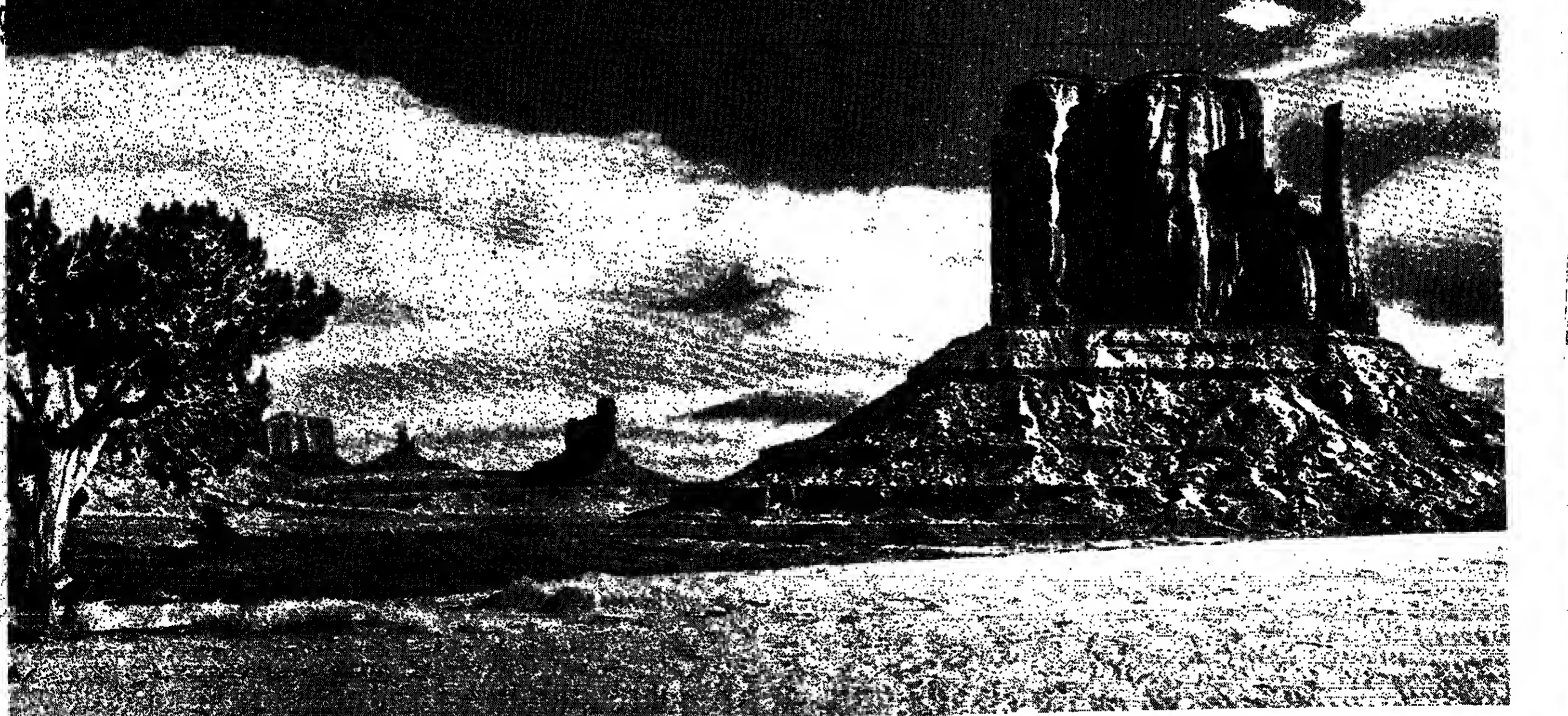
U.S. Commodity Prices

Commodity	Open	High	Low	Close	Change
Wheat	2.10	2.12	2.08	2.10	+0.02
Soybeans	1.10	1.12	1.08	1.10	+0.02
Corn	0.80	0.82	0.78	0.80	+0.02
Live Cattle	45.00	45.50	44.50	45.00	+0.50
Hog	35.00	35.50	34.50	35.00	+0.50
Lean Hogs	25.00	25.50	24.50	25.00	+0.50
Feeder Cattle	15.00	15.50	14.50	15.00	+0.50
Butter	1.50	1.55	1.45	1.50	+0.05
Cheddar Cheese	1.20	1.25	1.15	1.20	+0.05
Orange Juice	1.80				

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Mar. 16

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Multiple columns of stock market data including stock symbols, prices, and trading volumes for various companies and sectors.



FROM OUR PROFITABLE BASE IN THE NETHERLANDS WE RANGE UNUSUALLY FAR.

Ennia is one of the largest and fastest growing insurance groups in The Netherlands, with assets exceeding Dfl. 10 billion. The major proportion of our revenue is generated at home but our international business is growing rapidly, and already forms 23% of the total. We have offices, subsidiaries and affiliates in the United States, the Middle East, the Caribbean, Surinam, Belgium and the United Kingdom. We have also acquired a majority interest in the insurance company Galicia S.A. with branches throughout Spain.

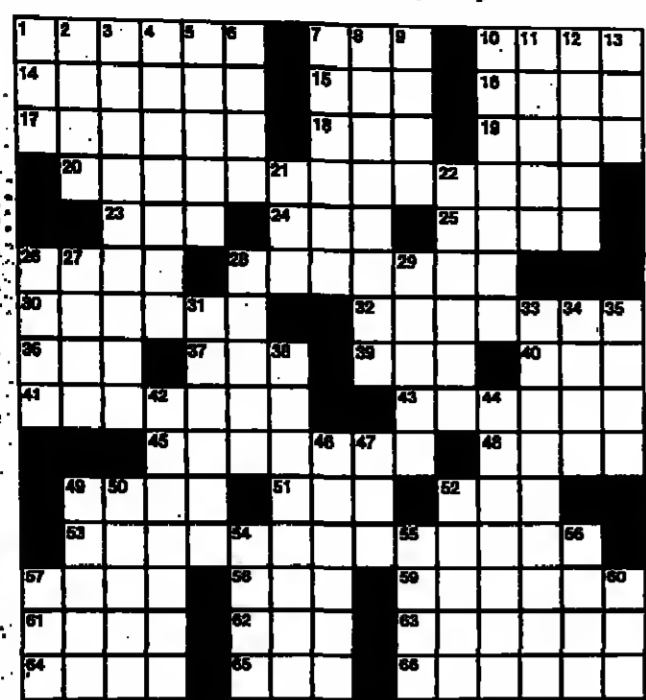
Internationally we operate in three main areas: life assurance (55%), general and re-insurance (36%), and related sectors including mortgages, property development, even holiday centres (9%).



Our objective is sustained, balanced growth at home and abroad and we have established a good record in this to the benefit of shareholders and policyholders. If you have an interest in the insurance industry, or simply in the success of a growing international business with an increasing reputation for balanced growth - you should have information on file about Ennia. Please contact us for a copy of our corporate brochure. Ennia NV, Churchillplein 1, The Hague, The Netherlands. Tel: (070) 727272. Telex: 31657.

ASK FOR IT EVERY DAY. EVERYWHERE YOU GO. International Herald Tribune. We've got news for you.

CROSSWORD By Eugene T. Maleska



- ACROSS: 1 Used a hot tub 7 Where St. Augustine is 10 Hemingway or Bear 14 Kin of propane 15 OPEC product 16 Swear 17 Actor Brian 18 Type of lizard 19 Domesticated 20 Popular Irish song 23 Greensward 24 Ear: Comb. form 25 Get someone's Irish up 26 Irish Sweepstakes figures 28 Observational 30 Cosa 32 Puckered 34 Monogram of a great Irish-American playwright 37 Chiari's bark 39 —shek 40 Diggings 41 Long-tailed whydah 43 Actor Lee 45 Mrs. —cow 48 Counting-out word 49 Piece of land 51 Ad-committee 52 Happy — 53 Where persuasive talkers kissed a stone 57 Like —out of hell 58 Stat for Nolan Ryan 59 J.F.K.'s prep school 61 Irish poet Aubrey de 62 Expanse west of Ire. 63 More succinct 64 Wilson Irish — — — 65 Cleansing solution 66 Existing DOWN: 1 Lillie or Arthur 2 Sports: Abbr. 3 Hibernia 4 Reap 5 Nine: Comb. form

Solution to Previous Puzzle: A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

WEATHER

Table with columns for city, high, low, and weather conditions. Includes cities like ALABAMA, AMSTERDAM, ANKARA, ATHENS, AUSTRALIA, etc.

RADIO NEWSCASTS

BBC WORLD SERVICE: Broadcasts at 0500, 0530, 0600, 0630, 0700, 0730, 0800, 0830, 0900, 0930, 1000, 1030, 1100, 1130, 1200, 1230, 1300, 1330, 1400, 1430, 1500, 1530, 1600, 1630, 1700, 1730, 1800, 1830, 1900, 1930, 2000, 2030, 2100, 2130, 2200, 2230, 2300, 2330, 2400. (All times GMT).

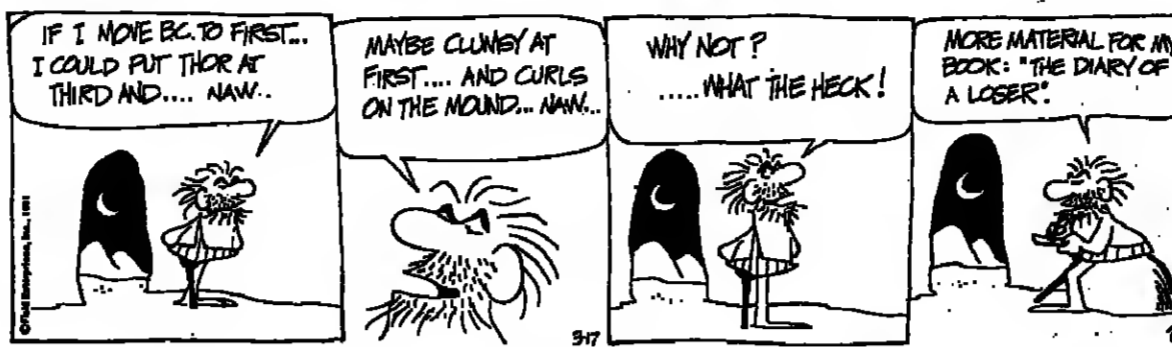
Chicago Subway Driver Chooses Wrong Bum as Target for Theft

CHICAGO — A Chicago Transit Authority motorman made a crucial mistake, police say, when he stopped his train to steal \$11 from a wino sleeping on a subway platform. The driver chose a police decoy. Edward Anderson, 24, was charged with felony theft. He was suspended from his job Sunday pending an investigation, said a transit authority spokesman.

PEANUTS



BLONDIE



BEE TLE BAILEY



ANDY CAP



WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN



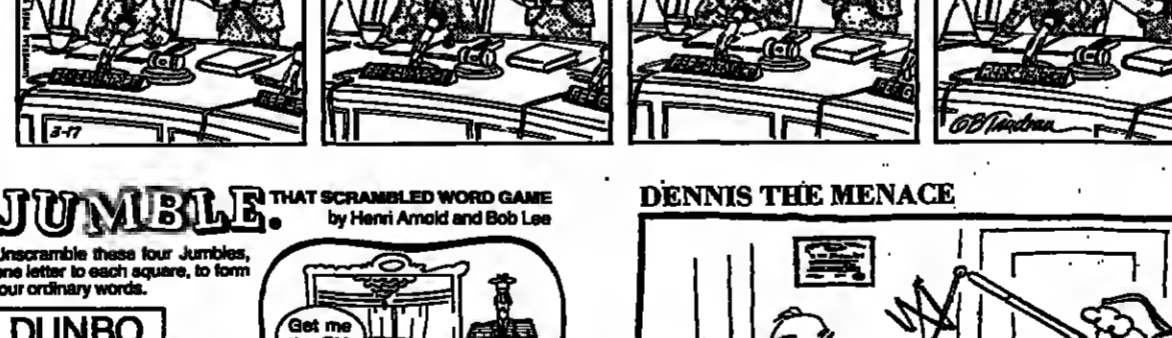
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VOICE OF AMERICA

The Voice of America broadcasts world news in English on the hour and at 28 minutes after the hour during varying periods to different regions.

Chicago Subway Driver Chooses Wrong Bum as Target for Theft

CHICAGO — A Chicago Transit Authority motorman made a crucial mistake, police say, when he stopped his train to steal \$11 from a wino sleeping on a subway platform. The driver chose a police decoy. Edward Anderson, 24, was charged with felony theft. He was suspended from his job Sunday pending an investigation, said a transit authority spokesman.

BOOKS

WHY VIET NAM? Prelude to America's Albatross. By Archimedes L. A. Patti. University of California. 612 pp. \$19.50. THE VIETNAM TRAUMA IN AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY, 1945-75. By Paul M. Kattenburg. Transaction Books. 354 pp. \$16.95. Reviewed by Chalmers M. Roberts.

CHARLES DE GAULLE wrote in his memoirs of World War II that the French colony of Indochina "seemed like a great ship out of control." Adding: "As I saw her move away into the mist, I swore to myself that I would one day bring her in."

Ho Chi Minh and the OSS. Against these facts, "Why Viet Nam?" comes as a fascinating fragment from the early moments of that long story. It is the first-person tale of a then U.S. major and officer in the OSS (Office of Strategic Services, predecessor to the Central Intelligence Agency), Archimedes L. A. Patti, and of his dealings with the Viet Minh, most especially, with Ho himself and others we later learned to know well, such as Gen. Vo Nguyen Giap.

Whooping Cranes Ready to Mate. WASHINGTON — A big jump in the rising number of whooping cranes will take place in the next few years, the males can find enough females, the government predicts. In its successful efforts to increase the population of the once nearly extinct birds, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service apparently has come up with more male than female birds. The service said that three birds hatched in 1975 have begun exhibiting the characteristic behavior of breeding-age males and may have trouble finding females of suitable age.

BRIDGE

ONE can expect drama, especially in a duplicate game, when the partnership with most of the high-card strength is vulnerable and the opponents are not. If both sides have a good fit, a profitable save is likely to be available, and both sides will have to judge exactly how far to go. An example is the diagrammed deal, reported by the East player who had occasion to admire the defensive skill of his partner.

Bridge hand diagram showing North (D) and South (S) cards in spades, hearts, diamonds, and clubs. Includes a bidding sequence: North: 1S, 2S, 3S, 4S; South: 1C, 2C, 3C, 4C.

Handwritten Arabic text: "مكتبة المصلح"

Jones Captures 11th Grand Prix To Open Season

United Press International
LONG BEACH, Calif. — Alan Jones of Australia, the defending champion, raced to an easy victory Sunday in the Long Beach Grand Prix, the opening event in the 1981 Formula One World Championship series.

Jones, 34, captured his 11th Grand Prix in his sixth Formula One season with a flawless performance in his Williams FW07. Williams teammate, Carlos Reutemann of Argentina, finished second, margin of victory was seconds as he was timed in 41 for an average speed of 148.4 mph.

"I don't know if I can repeat as champion," Jones said, "but I'm going to give it a bloody try."

Happy With 3d
 Finishing third was Nelson Piquet of Brazil followed by Mario Andretti and Eddie Cheever, both Americans.

Piquet, who made a brief run at second but did not catch them, said he was not disappointed.

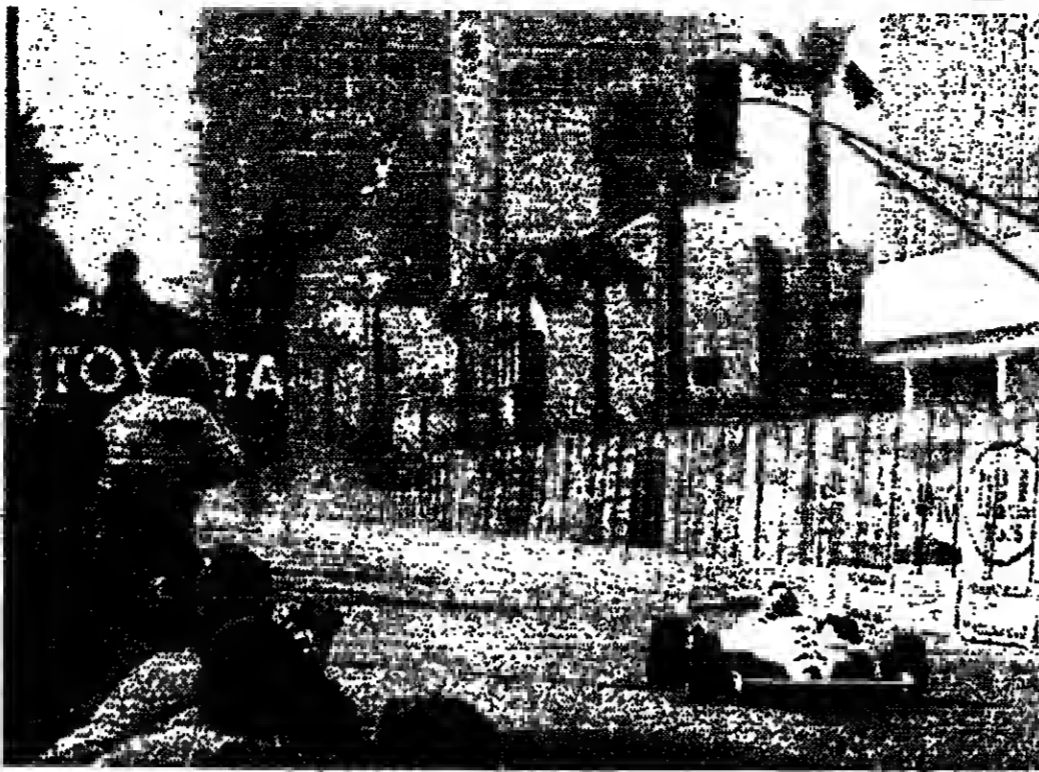
"I'm very happy to be third," Piquet said. "It's a course and it's murder on the car. Sure, you'd like to win, but this race is very good. I was forced out of the Long Beach Grand Prix with technical problems, took the 32d lap, passing Reutemann and moving quickly to the front, gaining ground on lap and moving steadily away from Reutemann."

The 70th lap Jones had built commanding lead over the 12-turn course through by 14 seconds. Reutemann began to narrow in the final six laps.

'Dreadful Start'
 Jones started in the No. 2 position. Ricardo Patrese of Italy fell to third on the first lap. Reutemann swept past him, and Reutemann remained in the 26th lap, when Reutemann took the lead as Jones fell into second and Patrese dealt mechanical problems, dropping out of the race.

"I had a dreadful start," Jones said. "I figured I'd sit back and let Patrese and Reutemann get on and then see what was in it for me."

Reutemann kept the lead until



A race official waves the checkered flag as Alan Jones of Australia crosses the finish line as winner of the Long Beach Grand Prix, the opening event of the 1981 Formula One racing season.

Kentucky, Wake Forest Among Victims In Weekend of NCAA Basketball Upsets

United Press International
TUSCALOOSA, Ala. — Glenn Marcus hit 12 of 15 free throws down the stretch Sunday to lead Alabama-Birmingham to a stunning 69-62 upset of Kentucky in the first game of an NCAA Midwest Regional doubleheader.

In the second game, John Bagley scored a season-high 35 points and Boston College overcame a 6-point second-half deficit to upset Wake Forest, 67-64.

Kentucky, which finished the season at 22-6, and Wake Forest, which wound up 22-7, were two of the ten teams ranked in the top 20 by both major polls that were defeated during the weekend. The other victims were DePaul, Oregon State, Arizona State, Louisville, UCLA, Iowa, Wyoming and Maryland.

Birmingham (23-8) is in its third year of basketball competition. It advances to the semifinal round of the Midwest Regionals Friday against Indiana (22-9) in Bloomington. Indiana Boston College (23-6) faces St. Joseph's (24-7) in the other semifinal.

Biggest Triumph
 "Without question, this is the biggest win in UAB history, it may be the biggest win in Gene Bartow history," said the Birmingham coach who has taken UCLA and Memphis State teams to the final four. "We're unbelievably happy."

We had a lot of things go well for us."

Trailing, 30-29, at intermission, Birmingham took the lead, 35-33, at 17:11 in the second half on a six-foot jumper by Donnie Spear. Kentucky managed to regain the lead three minutes later, 39-37, but the Blazers then took control and jumped to a 47-40 lead at 10:10.

Sam Bowie, the 7-foot-1 center who fouled out with less than four minutes left, put the Wildcats within 50-48 on two free throws at 6:10.

Kentucky managed to tie the Blazers three more times but Marcus, a 5-10 guard who finished with 14 points, went on a foul shooting spree to capture the victory.

Besides Marcus, other Birmingham players in double figures were Oliver Robinson with 18 points, Spear with 13 and Chris Giles with 10. The Wildcats were led by Chuck Verderber with 16 points, Dirk Minniefield with 14 and Charles Hurt with 11.

With less than a minute left in the afternoon's second upset, Boston College went ahead on three foul shots by Bagley, and Wake Forest never recovered.

Behind, 32-31, at intermission, Wake Forest outscored Boston College, 10-3, in the first 4:41 of the second half. The Deacons then jumped to a 49-43 lead but Boston College regained the edge, 61-60, with 2:41 left on a 15-foot jumper by Martin Clark.

Wake Forest regained the lead once more, 62-61, before Bagley's winning free throws. Bagley was the only Boston College player to score in double figures. Frank Johnson led Wake Forest with 20 and freshman Danny Young added 11.

Drivers Fined

LONG BEACH, Calif. (AP) — Race stewards Sunday levied their second \$2,000 fine of the weekend for dangerous conduct on the driving course.

John Watson of Northern Ireland and Team McLaren drew the latest fine. When Watson's McLaren M30 stalled on the course, the driver walked to the pits, then brought his crew back to the car, cutting across the track against the orders of the clerk of the course.

A \$2,000 fine was levied against Jean-Pierre Jarier and his Talbot-Liger team for a similar offense during Friday's qualifying period.

LONG BEACH GRAND PRIX
 1. Alan Jones, Australia, Williams, 40 laps, 42:40.1
 2. Carlos Reutemann, Argentina, Williams, 40
 3. Nelson Piquet, Brazil, Williams, 40
 4. Mario Andretti, USA, Alfa Romeo, 39
 5. Eddie Cheever, USA, Ferrari, 39
 6. Patrick Tambay, France, Theodora, 37
 7. Chico Serra, Brazil, Fiat, 37
 8. Rene Arnoux, France, Renault, 37
 9. Marc Surer, Switzerland, Ensign, 37
 10. Didier Pironi, France, Ferrari, 36

had a dreadful start," Jones said. "I figured I'd sit back and let Patrese and Reutemann get on and then see what was in it for me."

Reutemann kept the lead until

Floyd Keeps Doral Golf Championship

The Associated Press
MILWAUKEE — Ray Floyd successfully defended his title with a stunning 4-under-par 68 Sunday to give him a 273 total and second consecutive victory in the Eastern Open golf tournament.

Floyd's victory ended Tom Weiskopf's hopes of winning the biggest game he has offered. Kite, runner at Inverrary last week, using a big bonus that was \$500,000 to any golfer able to capture the Florida titles.

Floyd's success also provided \$250,000 for a player able to win of the three in a row, now has a shot at that. And not yet completely knocked the picture. There is also a \$100,000 bonus for anyone who wins the first and third of the events.

15 Under Par
 victory here, earned with a low 68, worth 10 from the total purse of \$1,000,000, and opened for Floyd's possibility of the \$250,000 if he is able to win the upcoming Tournament Players Championship.

Floyd, whose home is only a few from the 7,065-yard Blue course at the Doral Country Club, claimed the 13th victory career, finishing one stroke ahead of David Graham and Fergus, who tied for second, gave it a big run. He shot a

solid, 5-under-par 67 and said it was his "best round of the year, tee to green." He finished only two shots off the lead at 775.

Graham and Fergus each had a 67 in the warm, sunny, windy weather, and finished the tournament at 274, one stroke behind Floyd, who became the first man in the 20-year history of this event to win in successive years.

Floyd beat Jack Nicklaus in a playoff here a year ago. Nicklaus failed to make the cut this time.

Kite was next, followed by Gil Morgan and Leonard Thompson at 276. Thompson shot a 69, Morgan 70. Bruce Lietzke was alone at 277 after a 69.

Fergus, Thompson, Kite and Morgan all got close. But, one by one, they faded.

Kite and Fergus, playing well in front of the others, simply ran out of holes. Kite parred the last seven holes, grazing the cup with birdie putts on the 15th, 16th and 17th.

"I knew I had to make some birdies," said Fergus, who missed by a single stroke in this tournament a year ago, "but I just couldn't get it in the hole. That's about as good as I can play and it just wasn't quite good enough this time."

Exhibition Baseball

Squad's Games
 New York (NL) 4, Baltimore (A) 1
 Chicago (AL) 3, Boston 2
 Kansas City 4, Texas 2
 Toronto 4, Philadelphia 1
 Pittsburgh 3, Cleveland 1
 Los Angeles 5, Houston 3
 Oakland 5, Seattle 2
 California 4, San Francisco 4
 Milwaukee 12, Chicago (NL) 7
 Cincinnati 2, San Diego 1, 12 innings

WALDES CONFERENCE
 North Division
 W L T Pts. GF GA
 Montreal 10 11 1 26 197
 Los Angeles 8 12 1 20 199
 Pittsburgh 7 14 1 18 204
 Hartford 6 14 1 17 211
 Detroit 5 14 1 16 211

Atlantic Division
 Boston 10 11 1 26 197
 Toronto 8 12 1 20 199
 Philadelphia 7 14 1 18 204
 Montreal 6 14 1 17 211
 Detroit 5 14 1 16 211

NHL Standings

Campbell Conference		Patrick Division	
W	L	T	Pts.
NY Islanders	41	13	84
Pittsburgh	37	17	75
Colorado	36	18	72
NY Rangers	35	19	70
Washington	22	32	44

Expos Fine Lee, Pate For Tardiness at Park

The Associated Press
WEST PALM BEACH, Fla. — Bill Lee was fined \$300 and Bob Pate \$100 by the Montreal Expos manager, Dick Williams, after the two were late for workouts before an exhibition game Sunday against the Atlanta Braves.

Lee took advantage of an off-day Saturday to fly to Montreal. "The only flight I could get back was to Fort Lauderdale by way of New York," Lee said.

The 27-year-old Pate, trying to gain a spot in the outfield, said he was late because he thought practice started at noon.

Rosewall Beats Laver In Legends of Tennis

United Press International
HOUSTON — Ken Rosewall successfully defended his Legends of Tennis tournament title Sunday, but he had to earn the championship the hard way.

A year ago, Rosewall, 46, was one game from defeat at the hands of Rod Laver when his 42-year-old fellow Australian sprained an ankle and retired. This time Rosewall used his own steady ground strokes, and took advantage of Laver's poor serving to gain a 6-3, 2-6, 6-3 victory in the final.

Hearns to Defend Title

The Associated Press
PHOENIX — Tommy Hearns, the World Boxing Association welterweight champion, was announced that he will defend his title here April 25 against Randy Shields.

A Historic Exchange at the Plate

First Occasion for Black Managers to Swap Lineups

By Dave Anderson
New York Times Service
PHOENIX, Ariz. — It's only a spring training exhibition game, but for the first time in major league history, two black managers were to exchange lineup cards Monday when Frank Robinson of the San Francisco Giants and Maury Wills of the Seattle Mariners met at the plate.

It was a tribute to the two managers' patience and persistence.

"I didn't think I was going to get another chance," said Robinson, once the Cleveland Indians' manager. "I figured the word was out. Hands off. He had his shot."

For more than three years after the Indians dismissed baseball's first black major league manager early in the 1977 season, Robinson was never even mentioned. In that time two other black managers were hired — Larry Doby of the Chicago White Sox to finish the 1978 season and then Wills by the Mariners last season.

Robinson was surprised when Maury got the manager's job," Robinson said. "There had not been any rumors. And when I got this job, I was surprised. Too. More than three years — that's a long time to be contacted."

This time Robinson thinks he is ready. This time he will not be trying to prolong his career as one of baseball's most feared sluggers, as he was in 1975 when he hit a memorable home run in the first inning on opening day as the Indians' manager. This time he has experience — more than two seasons as the Indians' manager, virtually another season as the Rochester Red Wings' manager in the International League, and two seasons as a Baltimore Orioles' coach under Earl Weaver.

"I realize now," he said, "that when I got the Indians' job, I did not know what managing was all about. You think you know, but you don't."

Robinson was not talking about when to take out a pitcher or when to bunt. That was the easiest part for him. He had to learn how to work with his general manager and his farm director. He had to learn how to cope with the umpires, he had to learn how to deal with the news media and he had to learn how to react to the different personalities of his 25 players.

"I didn't even have a curfew on



Maury Wills...as a Dodger.



Frank Robinson...in 1960.

the Indians at first," he recalled. "I learned that you have to have one for your own protection. If you see one of your players out too late, he can say, 'Hey, you have no curfew.' The worst thing you can be is too easy. Players look on that as a sign of weakness. But no matter how tough you are, players will accept discipline if you are fair and consistent."

In recent seasons, the Giants have evolved into a team that apparently needs discipline. Robinson will try to supply that discipline. So will Joe Morgan, signed as a free agent despite the presence at second base of Rennie Stennett, a flop last year after having signed a five-year, \$3-million contract. Morgan looms as a black manager himself if he stays in the game, as Robinson did.

Swallowing Pride

"I'll swallow my pride because it was a challenge," Robinson said. "I managed the Indians and I'd managed the Puerto Rican winter league, but I'd never managed at the minor league level. It helped me as a person and it helped me in baseball. You really get to know the players in the minors. You're around the buses with them. You're around the motel with them. You go bowling together, you play cards. It's like when the big league teams traveled by train instead of

by plane. And you watch the players grow."

Maury Wills also swallowed his pride. He managed in the Mexican winter league a decade ago and again two years ago.

"I had to do it to stay ready," Wills' manager said. "My definition of a break is when opportunity meets preparation."

Before the Giants hired Joe Altobelli for the 1977 season, Wills recalled that he turned down the Giants' job.

A Waiting Game

"I didn't like the Giants' terms, let's leave it at that," said the one-time Dodger shortstop who stole 104 bases in the 1962 season. "As it turned out I had to wait eight years to be a manager in the big leagues just like I waited eight years to be a player in the big leagues. I've already waited three years to make the Hall of Fame and I'll probably wait another five."

With a career total of 586 home runs, the fourth highest in major league history, Robinson deserves to be elected to the Hall of Fame next January in his first year of eligibility. But it's significant that of the 26 current major league managers, only the two black managers were players with outstanding Hall of Fame credentials.

"With a black," Robinson said, "teams tend to take a name instead of a manager. What's going to happen is to happen for Maury Wills and myself to be successful as managers, just as Jackie Robinson was successful as the first black player."

Counsel Service Set Up by NBA, Players Union

The Associated Press
NEW YORK — The National Basketball Association and its Players Association Monday jointly announced the institution of a confidential counseling service to be made available to NBA players and their families, free of charge.

"It's just one person is helped by the program and it's worth the investment," said NBA Commissioner Larry O'Brien, who added that the league and the Players Association were sharing the "substantial" costs of the program.

O'Brien said that the program, which includes 24-hour counseling by trained professionals, was designed to help NBA players and their families cope with such problems as drug and alcohol abuse and emotional stress.

"Players may avail themselves of the program with the knowledge that their participation will be kept completely confidential," O'Brien said. "Neither the league office nor their respective teams will know about it."

Larry Fleisher, counsel to the Players Association, said: "I think this is a great step forward. We've gotten together to do something that has never been done in sports."

3A Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE		Atlantic Division	
W	L	Pct.	GF
Montreal	37	17	70
Quebec	37	17	70
Buffalo	36	18	69
Ottawa	35	19	68
Winnipeg	22	32	44

Dallas Title Won By Navratilova

United Press International
DALLAS — Martina Navratilova needed only 59 minutes Sunday to defeat Pam Shriver, 6-2, 6-4, and win the Dallas stop on the women's tennis tour for the third straight year.

Navratilova, who lived in Dallas for three years but now plays out of Rancho Mirage, Calif., earned \$33,000 for her victory. Shriver, playing in her first winter-circuit final, received \$17,000 as runner-up.

It was Navratilova's fourth tournament victory on the winter circuit, which began nine weeks ago, and it lifted her tour record to 24-2. Her earnings jumped to \$169,150.

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NATIONAL INVITATION TOURNAMENT SECOND ROUND

March 15

Michigan 18-107 vs. Purdue (18-10)
 South Alabama 64-61 vs. Georgia (18-11)
 Texas 81-77 vs. Illinois (22-7)
 Missouri 118-90 vs. Connecticut (20-4)
 Alabama 118-101 vs. Duke (14-12)
 Temple 120-71 vs. West Virginia (21-4)
 Ohio State 69-61 vs. Syracuse (19-11)
 Villanova 12-12 vs. Wake Forest 28
 Charlottesville, March 23

EXHIBITION BASEBALL

Squad's Games
 New York (NL) 4, Baltimore (A) 1
 Chicago (AL) 3, Boston 2
 Kansas City 4, Texas 2
 Toronto 4, Philadelphia 1
 Pittsburgh 3, Cleveland 1
 Los Angeles 5, Houston 3
 Oakland 5, Seattle 2
 California 4, San Francisco 4
 Milwaukee 12, Chicago (NL) 7
 Cincinnati 2, San Diego 1, 12 innings

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